

4/21/71

A I R T E L

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, DOCUMENT SECTION
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (52-8575) -P-
SUBJECT: MEDBURG

b6
b7C

Re Philadelphia tel to Bureau, and Baltimore,
4/16/71, regarding possible access of xerox or other type
copying machines to [REDACTED]
and Philadelphia tel to Bureau and Baltimore requesting
samples be obtained from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Enclosed herewith are copies obtained from the
following:

Two copies of Thermo-Fax machine located at
[REDACTED]

One copy of Thermo-Fax machine located at
[REDACTED]

One copy of Thermo-Fax machine, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Two copies, Thermo-Fax, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3- Bureau (Enclosures 12)
2- Baltimore
JMM:nrj
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RJA/ab

Approved 80-1227

Two copies Standard Duplicating Machine.

Two copies SCM 33 Copier.

Two copies, Xerox machine.

where [redacted] advised on 4/19/71, that the only duplicating machine available to [redacted] a Thermo-Fax machine and a standard duplicating machine.

[redacted] advised on 4/20/71 that the only copying machine available [redacted] is a Thermo-Fax machine located [redacted]

Investigation re [redacted] ascertained that [redacted] currently residing with [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland. [redacted] employed by [redacted]

[redacted] for the above unit, advised that the only copying machines directly available to the personnel in this unit are a SCM 33 copier and an old model xerox.

0-4a (Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE:

June 17, 1971

Re:

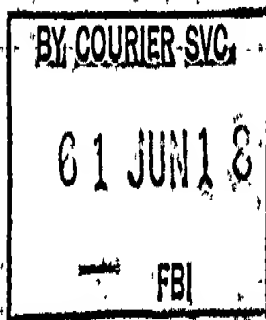
MEDBURG

TO:

SAC, Alexandria (52-744)

Invoice of Contents

K1705 through K2048



BUREAU COURIER

Special Instructions:

Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

60 JUN 18 1971

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ P&C
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RYH/ML

FBI File No.

52-94527

Approved 80/1227

6/17/71

7/24/8

PC-F5992 FA
D-710413062 LC

(Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE:

June 17, 1971

Re:

MEDBURG

TO:

SAC, Newark



K3363-K3670

716302

K3875-K4024

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-6-84 BY SP5 RTH/MLC-17-71

REGISTERED

Appex 80-1227 File

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ ~~DOC~~
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LEPS

Special Instructions:

Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 52-94527

6/17/71

PC-F6170 FA
PC-F6191 FA

60 JUN 18 1971

D-710421044 LC

71/24

0-4a (Rev. 1-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: **June 16, 1971**

Re:

MEDBURG

TO: **SAC, Buffalo**

Invoice of Contents

K1619-K1672

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ P & C
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LEPS

716011

MAILED 10

JUN 15 1971

REGISTERED MAIL

FBI

Special Instructions:

Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. **52-94527**

6/16/71

PC-F5977 FA

D-710412078 LC

60 JUN 18 1971

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP 5 RTH/PL**

7/78

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE:

June 16, 1971

Re:

MEDBURG

TO:

SAC, Newark (52-6817)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Invoice of Contents

DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RJG/46

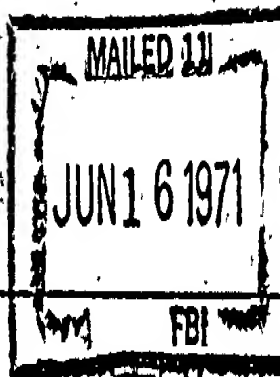
Appendix 80-1227

K4150-K4276 (PC-F6236 FA)

K4278-K4331 (PC-F6244 FA)

K4401-K4459 (PC-F6302 FA)

K4375-K4400 (PC-F6315 FA)



- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ P OC
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

Ref'd
6-15-71
Z

Rey

Special Instructions: REGISTERED MAIL
Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No.

52-94527

60 JUN 18 1971

6/16/71

7/1/71

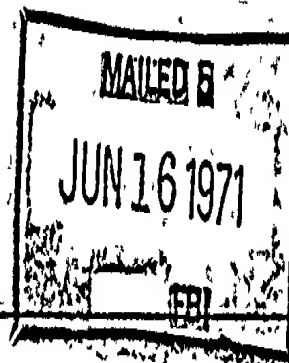
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: June 15, 1971

Re: MEDBURG

TO: SAC, Baltimore (52-8575)

Invoice of Contents



K1675 - K1704 (PC-F5978 FA)
K2050 - K2095 (PC-F5997 FA)
K2685 - K2701 (PC-F6063 FA)
K2702 - K2735 (PC-F6064 FA)

716156

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ *PRC*
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LRPS

Special Instructions:

Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RCH/198

52-94527

6/15/71

71P

Date: 5/24/71

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: W SAC, DETROIT (100-39618) (P)

710526C41

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING (MEDBURG SUSPECT)
OO: DETROIT

b6
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CR

Enclosed for the Lab are the following documents containing known handwriting of subject which were furnished by subject's mother, [REDACTED] Michigan on 5/21/71:

1. Two page letter dated 5/19/70 in an envelope postmarked 5/19/70.
2. One page letter dated 7/30/70 in an unpostmarked envelope.
3. One page undated letter in a plain envelope with "Mom and Dad" in large print on the envelope (received 2/70 per subject's mother).
4. One page undated letter in envelope postmarked 12/15/69.
5. One page undated letter in envelope postmarked 1/6/70.
6. One seven inch by ten inch brown envelope.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc.-11) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
(1 - 52-7165)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Baltimore (RM)
3 - Detroit 52-
(1 - 52-6111)

(9)

NOT RECORDED

149 JUN 11 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Approved:

DATE 6-6-94 BY SP5 RSL/ab Sent M

M Per

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

APPEAL 60-1227

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DE 100-39618

The Lab is requested to compare the enclosed handwritings with the handwriting obtained in the Medburg case and advise Detroit, Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia of the results.

b6
b7C

desires that these items be returned to her when they are no longer needed and therefore the Lab is requested to return the enclosed documents to Detroit upon completion of the examination.

FBI

Date: 5/28/71

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIR MAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY

710601061

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-15689)

b6
b7CSUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM - ANA (MEDBURG) SUSPECT

Re New York airtel to Director dated 5/7/71.

Enclosed for the Laboratory is one (1) original
Selective Service Registration Card signed by [REDACTED]The Laboratory is requested to compare the hand-
writing on enclosed registration card with known handwriting
specimens in Medburg.On 5/24/71, Major [REDACTED]
State Selective Service System, St. Paul, Minnesota, advised
that the Selective Service file for [REDACTED] has been
destroyed in accordance with their regulations. However, he
made available original registration card for [REDACTED] and advised
that this card should be returned when no longer needed.On 5/24/71, [REDACTED] Minnesota State Bureau
of Vital Statistics advised that her records reflect that
[REDACTED] was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, on [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (100-173001) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-52919) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
FMZ:dla
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-6-80 BY SP5

NLSA FOR APPEAL 80M1227

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

"COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-465258-14

Mr. C. D. Brennan

R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen (route
through for review)

6-3-71

1 - Mr. J. H. Gale
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. M. F. Row
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith.

b7D

PURPOSE:

To recommend Philadelphia be authorized to

in connection with the Medburg-Eastcon
investigation.

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

DETAILS:

Enclosure

1 - 100-460495 (Eastcon)
1 - 52-94527 (Medburg)

FBG:plm
(10)

70 JUN 18 1971

52-94527 -

NOT RECORDED

49 JUN 16 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RAB/ur

Appex 80-1227

b7D

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

Re: [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

OBSERVATIONS:

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached nitel be sent to Philadelphia.

F B I

Date: 5/28/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)To: Bureau

TO: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-53022)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-42515) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SM - NEW LEFT
(MEDBURG SUSPECT)b6
b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Philadelphia are five and two copies respectively of an LHM dated and captioned as above. U

The records of the Springfield Credit Bureau and the Springfield Police Department were checked by Special Agent U

The records of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles and the Greater Boston Credit Bureau were checked by Special Clerk U

On May 24-25, 1971, Massachusetts Department of Welfare, 600 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., advised that records pertaining to as a recipient of Aid to Dependent Children were not available for review by the FBI. U

- 5 ~~ENCLOSURE~~ 12mc. 918^D
- 2 - Bureau (52-94527) (Encs. 5)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (Encs. 2)
 - (1 - 52-7165)
 - (1 - 100-53022) *sent destroyed 918^D*
 - 2 - Boston
 - (1 - 52-6636)
 - (1 - 100-42515)

ELB/cmd
(6)

cc - 712 Rom 57

cc - 8/1/71

cc - 5/27/71

NOT RECORDED

JUN 10 1971

JUN 2 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5

60 JUN 18 1971

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-466099-1

BS 100-42515

Informants mentioned herein as being familiar
with [redacted] contacted during May were:



b7D

In view of information contained in enclosed LHM and since investigation has failed to disclose an active and sustained involvement in militant type activities plus the lack of a prior arrest record or natural inclination for violence, the subject is no longer being considered as a suspect in Medburg. U



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

May 28, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

b6
b7C

I. BACKGROUND

a. Birth

Records of the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, reflect that [redacted] was born [redacted]. Her parents were listed as [redacted] place of birth Springfield, Massachusetts, and [redacted] place of birth Brooklyn, New York. U

b. Education

Records of [redacted] New York, reflect that [redacted] attended college from September [redacted] through June [redacted] withdrawing for the reason of dissatisfaction. [redacted] reentered [redacted] in September [redacted] and remained through June [redacted] leaving on academic probation. Records of [redacted] describe [redacted] as a white female, date of birth [redacted] father [redacted] self-employed as [redacted] Massachusetts; mother [redacted] residence [redacted] Massachusetts. U

Records of [redacted] Massachusetts, reflect that in March [redacted] applied for registration as a student for the September [redacted] scholastic year but was refused because of scholastic insufficiency. U

Records of the Registrar's Office, [redacted] reflect that [redacted] when applying for admission, listed her residence as [redacted] Massachusetts and as being unemployed. Her immediate relatives were listed as father [redacted] and mother [redacted] of [redacted] Massachusetts. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RSP/MLC 52-94527-

Appel 80-1227

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

d. Residences and Employment

[REDACTED] owner of a private residence at [REDACTED] Massachusetts, said one [REDACTED] and her child were living in an apparent [REDACTED] lives in the upstairs rear. He said she does not work to the best of his knowledge. The lease for the above residence was signed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said he has no information to indicate that [REDACTED] has a bank account. [REDACTED] to the best of his knowledge, is receiving Aid to Dependent Children or some other form of welfare assistance. U

On May 14, 1971, records of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles were reviewed against [REDACTED] and reflected a drivers permit indicating a residence of [REDACTED] Massachusetts. The above drivers permit expired on April 16, 1969. U

Records of [REDACTED] New York, indicate that [REDACTED] while attending that institution, resided at [REDACTED] New York. U

e. Credit and Arrest Records

On May 13, 1971, records of the Springfield, Massachusetts Credit Bureau were reviewed against [REDACTED] and no record could be located. U

On May 14, 1971, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 6 Saint James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts were searched against [REDACTED] and no credit record could be located. U

On May 13, 1971, records of the Springfield, Massachusetts Police Department were searched against [REDACTED] and no record could be located. U

[REDACTED]

On May 14, 1971, personnel of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all criminal and traffic conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, advised their files contained no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

f. Description

Review of records previously set forth and personal observation revealed the following for the subject:

Name	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] Massachusetts
Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	Springfield, Massachusetts
Height	Five Feet, Five Inches
Weight	140 Pounds
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Education	Two Years College
Marital Status	Common Law Wife of [REDACTED]

II. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted]
On August 19, 1970, [redacted] accom-
panied by [redacted] appeared at
the Rochester, New York Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation (FBI) as representatives of [redacted]
[redacted] These three individuals inquired regarding employment
opportunities for females in the FBI. Following this inci-
dent, on September 6, 1970 the above [redacted] was arrested
in this same Federal Building in Rochester, New York after
engaging in an illegal breaking and entering. U

On May 20, 1971, [redacted] was per-
sonally contacted by Special Agents of the FBI at [redacted]
[redacted] Massachusetts. [redacted] said she
resides in an upstairs rear apartment at this address. She
denied having been in the state of Pennsylvania during the
month of March 1971 and refused at that time to answer any
further questions. [redacted] during the interview was
accompanied by her year old infant son. U

On May 28, 1971, [redacted]
[redacted] Massachusetts, said their daughter
[redacted] student at [redacted]
[redacted] New York and left [redacted] New York one year
ago. [redacted] said [redacted] is married to [redacted]
[redacted] and has a year old son as an outgrowth of this union.
To the best of his knowledge, when [redacted] left [redacted] she
accompanied [redacted] to her present address. [redacted]
[redacted] Massachusetts. [redacted] said they
are in constant contact with their daughter, who is the
youngest in the family and they can state with certainty
that their daughter was not in Pennsylvania during March 1971.
[redacted] said her daughter will not leave an area without
first contacting them and bringing the grandchild for them to
mind when she goes on a vacation. U

[redacted] said his daughter and son-in-law do not
have any bank account, neither of them work, and he believes
that they are existing solely through funds provided them by
the welfare system at Boston, Massachusetts. U

[redacted]
[redacted] said another daughter [redacted]
[redacted] Massachusetts,
is very close to their daughter [redacted] said
she is in contact with [redacted] on a weekly basis and their has
been no mention ever made to her by [redacted] concerning [redacted]
leaving Massachusetts and going to Pennsylvania during March
1971. U

Both parents advised that their daughter [redacted] has
a genuine interest in [redacted] however she has never
been known to participate in any activity, including demonstra-
tions, other than those pertaining to [redacted] They
have never known of [redacted] being in difficulty with law en-
forcement authorities by virtue of any of her activities. U

Confidential sources and informants familiar with
[redacted] in the Massachusetts area were contacted
during May 1971 and were unable to furnish any information
identifiable with the subject. U

May 27, 1971

airtel

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECEIVED
JUN 1 11 55 AM '71
FBI

b6
b7c

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
POSITIVE PROGRAMS - PART 5
POLICE INSTRUCTOR'S BULLETIN
DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

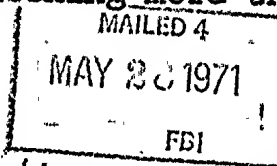
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 JDS/ML
APR 11 1980

Our Philadelphia Office, on 5/16/71, at [redacted]

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to a search warrant, seized Xeroxed materials identifiable with documents pertinent to our Field Police Training Program. Among these documents not previously known to have been stolen from the Media Resident Agency was captioned Police Instructor's Bulletin, which sets forth a Positive Program on Police-Community Relations utilized by the Rochester, New York, Police Department entitled Scout Awareness for Emergency (SAFE). The program, Operation Safe, was implemented by the Boy Scouts of America, Otetiana Council, in cooperation with the Rochester, New York, Police Department. The Scouts were asked to assist the local police and report such instances as fires, faulty traffic lights, fallen trees, youngsters playing in dangerous places, shoplifting, robberies, vandalism, broken windows, strangers loitering around schools and the like. They were asked to do nothing more than would be expected of any good citizen.

2 - All Field Offices

JMK:vsc



NOT RECORDED
183 JUN 14 1971

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____

NOTE:

Distorted materials from this Police Instructor's Bulletin have surfaced in various parts of the country. It is believed we should call the true facts to the attention of our SACs in order that they may refute this canard and set the record straight.

JUN 18 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-2663-776

Airtel to Albany

Re: Police-Community Relations
Positive Programs - Part 5
Police Instructor's Bulletin
Dated September 18, 1969

For your information, articles have recently appeared in some newspapers quoting materials excerpted from this Police Training Bulletin. In each instance said materials have been altered or patently distorted by taking them out of context. This matter is being brought to your attention in order to enable you to make the true facts known and straighten the record in the event similar criticism is leveled towards the Bureau in your field division.

Captioned Bulletin was forwarded to your office in September, 1969, with sufficient copies for each police instructor in your division.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Thefts Prompt FBI To Close Some Offices

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The FBI is planning to close some of its 500 resident-agent offices in hopes of preventing any more embarrassing burglaries.

Tighter security was ordered by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who is said to have been furious over the theft of more than 1,000 FBI documents from the Media, Pa., office March 8.

The FBI had no comment on the proposed closings and apparently no final decision has been made on which ones will be axed.

According to one account, the 76-year-old Hoover was so annoyed by the nationwide publicity over the Media raid that he initially wanted all of

the FBI's suboffices closed. But Justice Department sources predicted that less than a third will be shut down. At many others, however, stricter security measures will be put into effect.

According to local police, the burglars forced their way into the Media office through an unused door by pushing aside a file cabinet that normally blocked it on the inside. The resident agent in charge was subsequently suspended without pay for 30 days and transferred to Atlanta.

The FBI is also understood to have dispatched a team of inspectors to check on the security of all its offices, big and small, as a first step in preventing a recurrence of what Justice Department officials have called "a new peacetime tactic."

Copies of 31 of the documents stolen in the Media raid have been mailed to various newspapers and members of Congress. Responsibility for the theft has been claimed by a group calling itself "The Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI," but no arrests have been made.

With 8,400 agents, the FBI maintains 59 field offices or regional headquarters in major cities in the United States and Puerto Rico, along with 11 "liaison posts" in foreign countries.

Reporting to the field offices, in turn, are some 500 "resident agencies" or suboffices scattered throughout the nation to provide wider geographic coverage and a ready response to cases requiring investigation.

Some suboffices are one-man operations, with resident agents operating at times out of their own homes. Others keep more than a dozen FBI men at work. Whenever possible, the FBI sets up shop in a local Federal building or post office, but in some small

towns, such as college communities, the offices are in commercial buildings that are more difficult to guard.

The FBI has maintained approximately 500 suboffices for at least nine years, with their locations varying more often than their number.

The closings, it was understood, will depend on the FBI's assessment of the need for a local office and the cost of guarding it adequately. Some, it was said, will "just be told to put more locks on their doors."

Regional headquarters generally have plenty of locks already. The FBI's Los Angeles bureau, for example, is on the top (12th) floor of the Federal

building where a guard is always posted at the main entrance to the building.

Visitors find their handbags, briefcases and other packages searched on entering. And upstairs, the public entrance to the FBI office consists of a double door with two locks opening onto a reception room with nothing more than two desks.

Justice Department officials have complained that the documents stolen in the Media raid and made public by the self-styled Citizens Commission were carefully plucked out of context to make the FBI look bad and to create the impression that it uses police-state tactics.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5-226/12
APR 14 1971

- The Washington Post Times Herald A-2
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

52-94527-
NOT RECORDED

141 JUN 16 1971

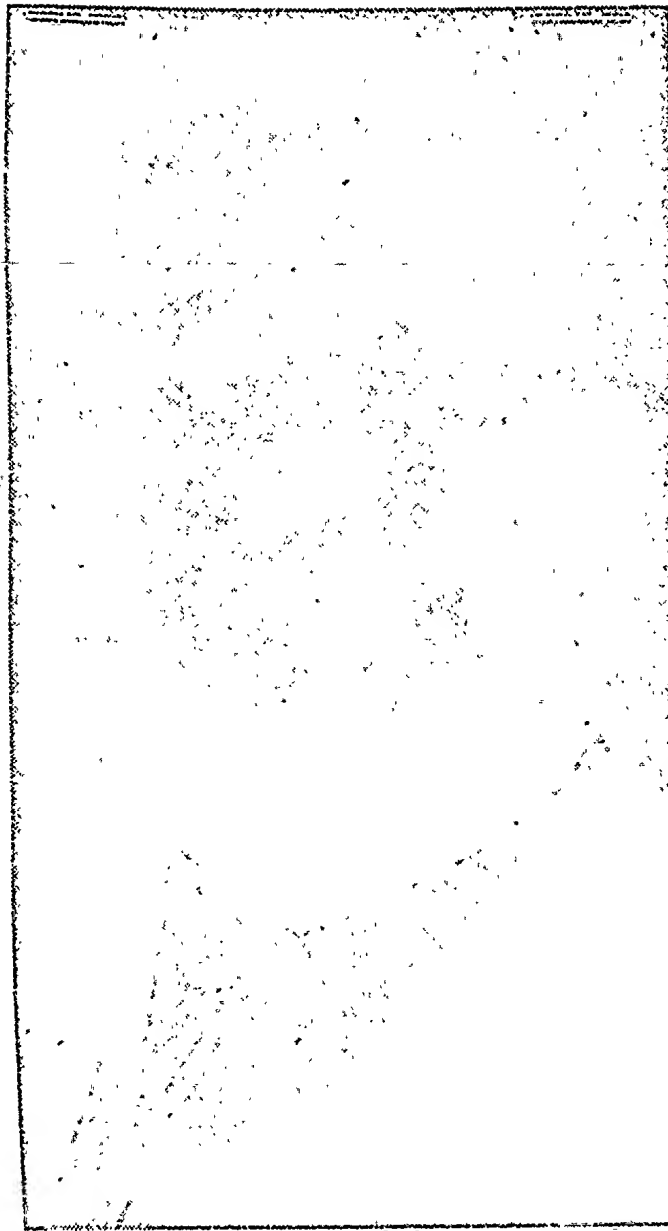
Date APR 14 1971

JUN 16 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

crudely handled
by the reporter
59 JUN 17 1971

66-1225-2336
ORIGINAL FILED IN



Associated Press

FBI Director Hoover: Furious over stolen documents.

4

4/20/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
(ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory)

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (52-3023) (P)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Re Buffalo teletype to Bureau dated 4/2/71, pertaining to obtaining test copies of Model 660 Xerox machines by Xerox personnel.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four test copies each for 18 companies, etc. (leasees of Model 660 Xerox machines) in the Pittsburgh Division. They are as follows:

Tri-State Aviation, Washington County Airport,
Washington, Pa.

Fayette County Community Action, East Penn Street,
Uniontown, Pa.

Penn State University, Fayette Campus, Route 19 North,
Uniontown, Pa.

[Redacted] Pittsburgh, Pa.

Department of Health, 300 Liberty Avenue, 505 State
Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Redacted]
Pittsburgh, Pa.

3 - Bureau (Enc.-18) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165)
2 - Pittsburgh
JJW:tg
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 BLM
APPROX 80-1227

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[REDACTED]
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[REDACTED]
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[REDACTED]
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.

[REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.

[REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.

[REDACTED] Beaver Falls, Pa.

[REDACTED] Beaver Falls, Pa.

Fayette County Democratic Council, 74 East Main St.,
Uniontown, Pa.

U. S. Steel Legal Department, Room 3726, 525 William
Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monongahela Railroad, Union Station, Brownsville, Pa.

National Labor Relations Board, Region 6, Room 1536,
Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The above mentioned were obtained prior to the present
Xerox policy.

April 23, 1971

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attention: FBI Laboratory)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (52-6636)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

Re Xerox surveys of Model 660 machines.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are thirty-four sets of samples obtained from Model 660 Xerox table top copiers located in the Boston Division.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the submitted items with evidence previously submitted in this case to determine identity of Xerox machine used in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 34) (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 Sub K)
1 - Boston
RMJ/bbr
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RJG/ML

APPEND 80-1227

6/9/71

Airtel

To: SACs, Baltimore (52-0575)
Philadelphia (52-7103 SUB A)
New York (52-10075)

EX-109

REC-34

From: Director, FBI (52-04527) 210H

MURKING

ReBAtel 5/17/71.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 RUC/uc

APPEAL 80-1227

This airtel supplements Latent Fingerprint Section report of 5/25/71

Latent prints reported to date in McGarg and crime scene latent prints in Garchburg have been compared with comparable areas of latent prints in following listed cases, but no identification effected:

Bufile 25-613524, latent case A-22380

Bufile 25-613118, latent case A-23057

et al. case) not 25-600003, latent case A-17403

et al. case)

Bufile 25-613523, latent case A-23320

Bufile 25-613525, latent case A-22801

MAILED 24
JUN 9 1971

- 1 - Bufile (52-94781)
- 1 - Bufile (25-613524)
- 1 - Bufile (25-613118)
- 1 - Bufile (25-613526)
- 1 - Bufile (25-613525)
- 1 - SA Henry A. Schutz, Jr. Room 5716 JB

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Telo. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

GJB:psp
(15)

97 JUN 22 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 14 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

25-613525-
52-94781-
25-613524-
25-613526-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office WASHINGTON FIELD	Office of Origin WASHINGTON FIELD	Investigative Period 5/21/71	1/15/71	SEE REVERSE
Title of Case <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 300px;"></div>		Report made by SA <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	CLASSIFICATION ON	
Character of Case SM <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> (MEDBURG SUSPECT)		6-6-74 SP5 RJG/ul		

DECLASSIFIED BY **1678 RFP/PR** ON **2/20/87** **SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY** Classified by **SP5 RJG/ul** Declassify on: **OADR** **APR 1980-1227**

REFERENCE: WFO report of SA DANIEL J. DOHERTY, JR. dated 1/18/71.

CLASS. & EXT. BY **SP-5 RJG/KR**
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW **5/21/91**

Classified by **SP5 RJG/ul**
Declassify on: **OADR** **11-10-83**
appeal # 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **12-3-87** BY **6383 VRT/ul**

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

WT T-1 is

WT T-2 is

(deemed advisable)

LOCATION OF INFORMATION

WFO 100-52951-32

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b7D

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

- Approved: **[Signature]** Special Agent in Charge
- Copies made:
- 1-Bureau (1-100-460495) (ECCSL)
 - 1-Bureau (1-52-94527) (MEDBURG)
 - 1-Baltimore (Info) (RM)
 - 4-Philadelphia (1-100-51190) (ECCSL) (RM)
 - 1-Philadelphia (1-52-7165) (MEDBURG) (RM)
 - 5-WFO (100-52951)
 - 1-WFO (1-100-52299) (ECCSL)
 - 1-WFO (1-52-12554) (MEDBURG)

52-91527-7
Do not write in spaces below
NOT RECORDED
10046 JUN 8 1971 95-3521
12 MAY 24 1971
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Notations:

Copy to **AAC-ISA** **Attn: Synth**
by routing slip for **Sec. Ser**

☒ Info ☐ action

60 JUN 21 1971

by **New: dlt**

CLASS. & EXT. BY **6383 VRT/ul**
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW **5-21-91**

CONFIDENTIAL

SP-5 RJG/ul

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1984-1985
APR 18 1985
FBI - NEW YORK

REFERRAL DOCUMENT	
FOI/PA #	
APPEAL #	80-1227
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	6-6-84 INITIALS SPIGSK

1984-1985

1984-1985

1984-1985

1984-1985

1984-1985

1984-1985

1984-1985

WFO 100-52951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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INFORMANTS: (continued)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

WF T-3 is [redacted]
WF T-4 is [redacted]
[redacted]
(deemed advisable)
WF T-5 is [redacted]
[redacted]

LOCATION OF INFORMATION

[redacted] X (u)
WFO 100-52299, New Haven
airtel dated 3/29/71,
captioned EASTCON

WFO 100-52299, New York
airtel dated 4/8/71,
captioned EASTCON.

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE
EXERCISED IN THE DISSEMINATION
OF ANY INFORMATION LEARNED
FROM [redacted]

[redacted] IN ORDER TO PROTECT
HIS IDENTITY SINCE [redacted]

WF T-6 is [redacted]

[redacted] X (u)

The following additional security informants
were contacted on the dates indicated and could furnish
no additional pertinent information regarding subject:

<u>INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CONTACTED BY</u>
[redacted]	5/14/71	SA [redacted]
	5/17/71	SA [redacted]
	5/14/71	SA [redacted]
	5/14/71	SA [redacted]

B
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 100-52951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANT

DATE

CONTACTED BY

[REDACTED]

5/10/71

SA

[REDACTED]

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5/14/71

SA

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The interview of [REDACTED] was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

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Records at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were reviewed by SA [REDACTED]

Instant report is classified "Confidential" to protect the identities of the sources utilized therein.

WFO indices were reviewed regarding subject, and all pertinent data is included in instant report.

LEADS:

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will check records of personnel office, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., to determine if applicant for clerk position, 7/11/44, BEVERLY A. BELL, born 1/20/27, is identical to subject.

Will follow and report subject's activities.

C*
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Classified by SP5 RJG/SC
Declassify on: OADR 11-10-83

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: Washington, D.C.

Date:

May 21, 1971

Field Office File #:

WFO 100-52951

Bureau File #:

Title:

BEVERLY ANN BELL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VRT/EL
REASON-FCIM 11 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-21-91ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISEb6
b7c

Character:

SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST

Synopsis: BEVERLY ANN BELL, Roman Catholic nun in order of Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, continues to reside at 1529 Corcoran Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC). BELL not currently enrolled at George Washington University, WDC. Credit and arrest checks disclosed no record for BELL. Fingerprints of one BEVERLY A. BELL, female, born 1/20/27, on file at FBI Identification Division, submitted 7/11/44, by General Accounting Office, WDC, in connection with application for employment. BELL present at 1/31/71 press conference sponsored by Washington's Birthday Defense Committee (WBDC); spoke at Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, 3/9/71; Catholic University of America, WDC, 3/15/71, and University of North Carolina, 3/21/71; and with eight others visited [REDACTED] PHILIP BERRIGAN at Federal Corrections Institute, Danbury, Connecticut, 3/26/71. Newspaper articles from "The Washington Post," 1/17/71, and 3/13/71, and "The Evening Star," 3/12/71, report BELL's reaction to being mentioned in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Federal Grand Jury indictment as having [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and a subsequent meeting with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A confidential source advised that BELL has been active on behalf of the WBDC. BELL was interviewed 4/1/71 and shown a copy of "Statement of Conviction" distributed at New Haven, Connecticut, on 9/18/70, which admitted responsibility for destruction of Selective Service records at LBS 8,

Classified by 1259 JJP/RL
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
9-22-74~~CONFIDENTIAL~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFP/PS
ON 2/20/87APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)65X/SMW
10/19/75

WFO 100-52951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9 and 10, New Haven, Connecticut. She stated she had allowed her name to be placed on the document and it was placed there with her knowledge; however, she pointed out the document did not contain her handwritten signature. BELL then stated she had nothing further to discuss with the interviewing agents and immediately terminated the interview. A confidential source identified photograph of BELL on 4/6/71. as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BELL spoke at 4/2/71, fund raiser for Washington Area Teachers Against the War (WATAW) but was not well received. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Washington, D.C., interviewed 4/20/71 and 4/23/71, identified photographs of BELL as a person she met at 1529 Corcoran Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., but could provide no additional pertinent information concerning BELL.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WFO 100-52299

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A Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which had been inquiring into [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on January 12, 1971, indicted EOBAL AHMAD, a Pakistani scholar.

[REDACTED] Father PHILIP BERRIGAN, presently incarcerated in Danbury Correctional Institute, Danbury Connecticut; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Named in the indictment as unindicted co-conspirators were: Sister BEVERLY BELL, [REDACTED]

The news media immediately referred to the above as the "Harrisburg 6", or as the "Harrisburg 13".

On April 30, 1971, the above FGJ returned a superceding indictment against the original 6 defendants and added [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dropped from the indictment were co-conspirators [REDACTED] Named as unindicted co-conspirators were: Sister BEVERLY BELL, [REDACTED]

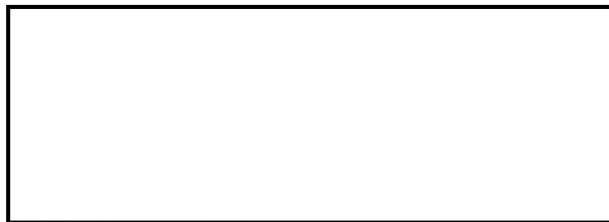
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WFO 100-52951

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I. BACKGROUND

BEVERLY ANN BELL continues residence at 1529 Corcoran Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), and employment as a Roman Catholic Nun, Order of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.



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May 10, 1971

BEVERLY ANN BELL is not currently registered in the Spring semester at the Division of University Students, George Washington University (GWU), WDC.

Records, GWU, WDC
May 13, 1971

The General Accounting Office, WDC, on July 11, 1944, submitted to the FBI Identification Division the fingerprints of one BEVERLY A. BELL, female, born January 20, 1927, who was an applicant for the Civil Service position of clerk. Her applicant fingerprint card denoted the following places of residence:

1938 - 1939	Lake Tapawingo Blue Springs, Maryland
1940 - 1941	Lake Tapawingo Blue Springs, Maryland
1942 - 1943	405 Fauquier Street Fredericksburg, Virginia

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WFO 100-52951

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1942 - 1943

4601 Charlotte Street
Kansas City, Missouri

1943 - 1944

4121 Jenifer Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Her fingerprint classification was listed as:

4 1 A II 11
1a U III

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Date of transcription 5/17/71

On May 14, 1971, Special Agent [redacted] caused a search to be made of the files of The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D.C., and was advised that the files contained no record for Sister BEVERLY ANN BELL, also known as, BEVERLY ANN BELL, Sister BEVERLY BELL, BEVERLY BELL, Sister ANN CHARLES BELL,

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Interviewed on 5/14/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52951
by SA [redacted] :kvn Date dictated 5/17/71

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Date of transcription 5/17/71

On May 14, 1971, SC [redacted] determined that no record was contained in the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., concerning Sister BEVERLY ANN BELL, also known as, BEVERLY ANN BELL, Sister BEVERLY BELL, BEVERLY BELL, Sister ANN CHARLES BELL.

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It is to be noted that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

Interviewed on 5/14/71 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 100-52951

by SG [redacted] :kvn Date dictated 5/17/71

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b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIALDate of transcription 5/17/71

On May 14, 1971, SC [] searched the files of the United States Park Police, Washington, D.C., and ascertained that no identifiable record could be found concerning Sister BEVERLY ANN BELL, also known as, BEVERLY ANN BELL, Sister BEVERLY BELL, BEVERLY BELL, Sister ANN CHARLES BELL.

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b7C~~**CONFIDENTIAL**~~b6
b7CInterviewed on 5/14/71 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 100-52951by SC [] :kvn Date dictated 5/17/71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II ACTIVITIES

The January 17, 1971, edition of 'The Washington Post,' a local WDC newspaper, carried an article entitled "NUN CALLS KIDNAP CHARGE INCREDIBLE." The article states in part the following:

"Sister Beverly Bell is a Roman Catholic nun and an English teacher who worked with the poor in East Baltimore for five years and who, a few months ago, came here to do postgraduate work at George Washington University.

"Last Tuesday, in Harrisburg, Pa., a federal grand jury contended that Sister Beverly had tried to further and to effect a conspiracy to blow up heating tunnels in government buildings and to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, a presidential adviser.

"Last Nov. 27, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover had described a plot to kidnap a then-unidentified White House aide and to demand as ransom an end to American bombing in Southeast Asia and the release of all 'political' prisoners in the United States. His announcement was followed by protests that if the director had such information, he should seek indictments of those involved in the alleged plot.

"'Totally incredible,' the nun said yesterday of the accusations. She was one of seven persons named as co-conspirators by the grand jury.

"But in addition to joining with others named in the indictment who have denied any part in the purported plot, Sister Beverly dealt with what the indictment characterized as her two 'overt acts' -- acts that in themselves can be innocent, but that are performed with illegal intent:

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"First, the jury charged, on or about July 16, 1970, three of the six defendants, and two of the unindicted co-conspirators, including Sister Beverly, 'met in Lewisburg, including Sister Beverly, 'met in Lewiburg, Pa.'

"Second, said the jury, on or about Aug. 20, 1970, 'Beverly Bell moved to Washington, D.C.'

"The reporter asked Sister Beverly about her meeting in Lewisburg, which the indictment lists without explanation as an 'overt act.'

"She said that she drove there from Baltimore to attend a rally at the gates of the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary protesting the solitary confinement of the Rev. Philip Berrigan, a Josephite priest listed in the indictment as a defendant.

"Sister Beverly said that she had never been in Lewisburg before, except to drive through; that while there for the rally she entered no building, and that after about 1½ hours she returned to Baltimore.

"To say that her visit in Lewisburg was in any way conspiratorial was, she said, 'incredible.'

"What of the second unexplained 'overt act,' her move to Washington a few weeks later?

"Since 1965, Sister Beverly said in giving the background of the move, she had worked in programs for the poor and as administrator of the Martin de Porres Educational Center in East Baltimore.

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WFO 100-52951

"She had not gone back to school for graduate study for a full 10 years, a period her religious order regards as an unusually long one.

"At this point in the interview, Sister Rosalie Murphy, her provincial superior in the Sisters of Notre Dame, de Namur, and a longtime friend, picked up the narrative.

"Sister Rosalie said she had invited nuns among the 520 in her province (which takes in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia) to request new assignments.

"Sister Beverly was one of many who requested to be allowed to study in Washington. And, in late July or early August of last year, she was one of 190 nuns who drew new orders.

"In short, Sister Beverly said, with Sister Rosalie agreeing, she came to Washington because 'I was assigned here to study.'

"Was there any possible relation to a conspiracy?

"Of course not,' Sister Beverly said.

"Sister Rosalie said, 'The whole thing is preposterous.'

"After the indictment was returned, Sister Rosalie and others in the religious congregation sent expressions of support to Sister Beverly. She valued these, of course.

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WFO 100-52951

"But, she said, she valued still more their expressions of trust, because "trust" means I am totally innocent."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Date 2/4/71

Special Agents [redacted]

[redacted] without identifying themselves as Special Agents of the FBI attended a Press Conference sponsored by the Washington's Birthday Defense Committee (WBDC) at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1518 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC) at 3:30 p.m. on January 31, 1971.

[redacted] identified herself as [redacted] introduced other individuals on the platform: [redacted] BEVERLY BELL, [redacted]

who stated he was from Puerto Rico. [redacted] read a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached.

[redacted] then read a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached.

[redacted] then invited members of the press to question the group on the platform.

The first question, which dealt with the reason for the indictment, was directed at [redacted] who replied with a denouncement of the Grand Jury, stating that the jury was serving a contemptuous nation. He added his belief that the immunity offered by the jury is unconstitutional. Later in the conference [redacted] said there will be a demonstration in New York City on February 22, 1971, and in connection with the recent statement by Congressman ANDERSON (Tennessee) regarding the responsibility of the church to go into the streets with demonstrators, [redacted] added that "we" cannot stop with demonstrations, "we" must find new and creative ways to put meaning into the movement.

[redacted] in reply to the question as to why indictments had been returned, said there were hundreds in

On 1/31/71 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 100-52299
by SA [redacted] and [redacted] EAB:lak Date dictated 1/31/71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
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the streets in Chicago, but only a few were indicted; hundreds in Boston, and they picked [] and his close associates; and there are hundreds like "us" and they picked just "us". She said she had not met [] until yesterday and had met [] only at public demonstrations.

[] said the real conspiracy is on the part of the government, not "us"; there is bombing but it is the United States doing the bombing in Vietnam, there is kidnapping, but it is the United States who is doing the kidnapping, moving Vietnamese into strategic villages. A conspiracy exists, but [] asked the question, "On whose part?"

In answer to the question why he was named in the indictment, [] said the government has reached the decision to extend its repression from extremist groups, like the Weathermen, to the more moderate elements, thus casting a warning to the average citizen, "You may be next." [] said he considers himself a radical only in that he attempts to get at the root of things. Later [] said "we" identify with the student mobilization group in their attempt to bring about a "People's Peace Treaty." He also invited participation among white people in the demonstrations planned for April 2 - 4, for poor, non-white people.

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page 1

PRESS: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sunday, January 31, 1971

3

3:30 PM at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church
Washington, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE
245 2nd N.E. (1st floor) D.C.
Phone: 543-1457

STATEMENT OF BISHOP ANIULIO PARRILLA-BONILLA

I like to make public my moral support of the Borrigan brothers, Daniel and Philip. both priests in prison for their consciences and for their solid convictions and their sincere actions for peace and for their profound respect for human lives. I also back most enthusiastically their friends, some of whom are here present, who are also conscientious objectors to war and killing. My support is here announced on the occasion of the recent charges against them and their friends made by the Justice Department of the United States. The accusations are so outlandish and so contrary to the methods so far used by the peace militants in this country that it is obvious that there is an attempt by the accusers to try to morally destroy the leadership of the peace movement and also an intent to try to overcome the effectiveness of certain actions - about twenty-seven so far - performed against government property used to promote an immoral war in Vietnam and an over-growing military apparatus.

These actions, carried out by young militants of both sexes, with deep religious and moral persuasions, and with a great sense of urgency dictated by their consciences, have been so efficient that they have been instrumental in really saving the lives of others by paralyzing the draft in at least one city and making it difficult in many others.

-15-~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

continued on page 2 MORE

WFO-1 0 0 5 2 2 9 9

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

page 2

STATEMENT OF BISHOP ANTONIO PARRILLA-BONILLA (cont.)

People with well-formed consciences, especially if they are willing to suffer for their true and genuine exercise of them against the abuses and injustices of the state, even at the risk of persecution, prison or death, are really very far from being criminals. They are not. If not at present, in the future, I hope it will not be a too-distant one, they should be widely considered national heroes of their country and future saints of the churches.

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PRESS: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sunday, January 31, 1971

Washington, D.C.

3:30 PM at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

245 2nd N.E. (1st floor) D.C.

Phone: 543-1457

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (contact: Alice J. Archack)

COMMITTEE STATEMENT

A Washington's Birthday Defense Committee has been established in D.C. for the defense of the six persons indicted January 12, 1971 in Harrisburg, Pa. They have been charged with conspiracy to kidnap Presidential aide Henry Kissinger and to bomb heating systems in Washington, D.C.

We have joined together in a conspiracy of conscience to support the six defendants and seven co-conspirators who have devoted their lives to opposing the violence perpetrated by the government on its own people and the world community. We believe that more and more people must stand up to confront the repression, oppression, racism and conspiracy by the government which is being brought to bear upon all of those who dissent. We ask our community to join us in rejecting this attempt to discredit our fundamental commitment to peace and freedom.

We want to raise the level of political consciousness of the citizens of the D.C. area by attempting to focus public attention on the issues raised by the indictment and to build a strong coalition of peace oriented groups and individuals to meet the current challenge.

We invite our fellow citizens of the greater Washington Metropolitan area to be a part of this effort. We need funds, political support, moral support, office supplies and telephones. Those who wish to assist us may reach us at

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

245 2nd N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Date March 12, 1971

[redacted] permanent residence [redacted]
 [redacted] Virginia, with academic residence
 at [redacted] Virginia,
 attended the March 9, 1971, lecture at which BEVERLY BELL
 spoke. His comments are as follows: b6 b7C

On March 9, 1971, Sister BEVERLY BELL, self-proclaimed as one of the so called co-conspirators of the East Coast Conspiracy, appeared alone before an assembled group of 100 students of the Virginia Theological Seminary, also known as the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. She spoke at the Seminary's weekly forum hour at the invitation of the Forum Hour Committee which is a group of seven Seminary students. Guest speakers of all varieties are invited to the school on a weekly basis.

She commenced her 35-minute appearance, which started at noon, by passing out a four-page, undated tabloid entitled, "Good News" which cites the Federal Indictment Number 14886 charging EQBAL AHMAD, et al with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371 and 1201(c). The tabloid also contains the "Statement of Defendants and Co-Conspirators" together with a brief background paragraph on each of the thirteen persons whose names appear therein. 4

On the back page of the tabloid there is a notice which announces the opening of the Washington's Birthday Defense Committee office on the first floor at 245 Second Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. The committee is described as having been established for the defense of the six persons indicted on January 12, 1971, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and a solicitation for contributions and services is printed in the same column.

On 3/11/71 at Alexandria, Virginia File # Alexandria 100-527
 by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] RMC:SW
 Date dictated 3/11/71 b6 b7C

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BELL stated that the Third World will be established around the government orienting itself towards the people's interests and not those of the present government which has oriented itself in a materialistic and militaristic manner. She related that although she was educated at Trinity and Villanova Colleges, it was not until she lived and worked in the ghettos of Baltimore that she received her real education. It was here that she related herself to the Third World which identifies itself with the black people, the Vietnam War, and the people of Brazil and South America instead of the present government which has oriented itself towards materialism, militarism, and corporate control. She mentioned that the ECCSL has been involved in the disruption of twelve to fifteen Selective Service boards on the East Coast, but did not identify the locations.

BELL said that she believes in the philosophy of aggressive non-violence where it does not harm human life. She further explained that the Catholic theology has taught her that her conscience should be the motivating factor which determines right from wrong; that conscience is the highest law and that authority is based on conscience.

She illustrated her point by referring again to attacks on the Selective Service System and stated in essence that destruction of these government records, though illegal by law, should not be considered wrong when this act was dictated by conscience. She repeated that one's conscience should prevail when in conflict with laws established by the government.

According to BELL, the disruption of public buildings and destruction of property without harm to individuals, would be acceptable to her conscience and

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considered to be non-violent in nature if it were done with the idea of partially disrupting a corrupt evil institution. She commented that she believes in massive non-violent civil disobedience if it would stop the operations of the government even for several days. BELL reiterated that the only assurance of success is action, but that the ECCSL would not use a bomb for destructive purposes.

She likened our government to that of embryonic Nazi Germany where the Church is silent while the government murders, tortures, and imprisons persons. She stated that the granting of immunity to anyone who will inform on other people is wrong and violates one's civil rights.

At the end of her lecture, she asked for any questions from the assemblage. One of the questions was to the effect: "Are institutions inadequate or their functions?" She answered by saying the ECCSL wants to confront consciences, but there is no way to reach consciences in government channels; therefore, we have to strike at the military because they are the source of our oppression...people's lives are more important than property. Torture machines and conscription have no right to exist. Civil laws are not as important as moral laws. The authority of an individual is based on his conscience.

A student asked "How can the Episcopal Church relate to you and your beliefs?" She said, "We envision hundreds of thousands of people coming to Washington--to completely halt the operation of the government by blocking traffic and so congesting the city to make it inoperable." This is to take place in the first part of May.

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On March 11, 1971, WF T-1 advised that BEVERLY BELL was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WF T-1 related that BELL [REDACTED]

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WF T-1 noted that BELL [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The March 13, 1971, edition of "The Washington Post" carried an article entitled "KISSINGER, 3 PLOT SUSPECTS MET TO SALVE 'BITTERNESS'" The article read as follows:

"Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger had a private meeting at the White House a week ago with three of the 13 persons the Justice Department says conspired to kidnap him. 'It was very pleasant,' said Kissinger yesterday.

"Tom Davidson, one of the three at the meeting, said Kissinger's 'got this weird thing for us who operate out of the morality bag. He sees himself as the conscience of the administration . . .'

"In an interview, Kissinger hastened to rebut that comment: 'I did not say I was the conscience of the administration.'

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"'This was not political,' said Kissinger about the meeting with Davidson, 25, son of the Episcopal bishop of Western Kansas; William Davidon, 44, professor of physics at Haverford College, and Sister Beverly Bell, 44, of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.

"Such meetings, he added, are an attempt 'to transcend the bitterness of the public dialogue' about the war.

"Kissinger said he has had many meetings with peace movement persons and considers secrecy about such meetings necessary in order to keep his contacts in the movement.

"'It's very important to talk to them,' said Kissinger, who according to Justice Department charges, was to have been kidnaped on Washington's Birthday in a plot allegedly involving 13 persons led by the Rev. Philip Berrigan. 4

"Father Berrigan is now imprisoned with his brother, the Rev. Daniel Berrigan at Danbury Federal Prison for destruction of draft records in 1968 at Catonsville, Md.

"Kissinger said the alleged plot was not discussed during his 75-minute session last Saturday with three of the seven co-conspirators named, but not charged, in the alleged plot. Six others have been charged with conspiracy to kidnap Kissinger and blow up heating tunnels under federal buildings here.

"Sister Beverly said she understood the meeting was to have been secret and would not discuss it. Davidson and Davidon, however, said they had the impression Kissinger had no

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objection to public discussion of the meeting after a week had gone by.

"Davidon said he and the other two visitors had an amicable conversation with Kissinger but he summed up the session as 'bittersweet.'

"'He was a good listener,' said Davidon. 'He didn't nit-pick arguments and didn't try to divert the discussion to minor things . . . He stayed with what we were talking about.'

"On the Vietnam war, Davidon said Kissinger 'tried to maintain that setting a deadline for the withdrawal of U. S. troops was not the crucial issue and . . . we tried to explain that we think it is.' He said Kissinger insisted that 'we're trying to end the war as soon as possible.'

"There was 'a little discussion, not as much as I would like, on the general direction of U.S. foreign policy and whose interest it serves,' said Davidon, adding, 'Kissinger sees himself as being concerned about his responsibility to the public, but I think he is deluding himself.'

"Arrangements for the unusual meeting were made by Brian McDonnell of Philadelphia. McDonnell fasted for 30 days in Lafayette Park in protest of the Cambodian invasion last spring. He met Kissinger at that time."

The March 12, 1971, edition of "The Evening Star," a local WDC newspaper, carried an article entitled "3 'PLOTTERS' VISIT KISSINGER," by MARY MC GRORY, Star staff writer. The article set out essentially the same information as set forth above.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7CDate March 23, 1971

On Monday, March 15, 1971, SA [redacted] taped a public meeting billed as a "Conspiracy of Conscience", held in Maloney Auditorium, Catholic University of America, commencing at 8:30 p. m. The featured speakers were: [redacted] Sister BEVERLY BELL, [redacted] on "'Berrigan' Conspiracy".

The tape of the meeting was turned over to Stenographer [redacted] for transcription on March 16, 1971, which transcription was completed on March 18, 1971.

Attached hereto is the aforementioned transcription.

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On 3/15/71 at Washington, D. C. File # 100-52299

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by SA [redacted] plw Date dictated 3/16/71

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Maloney Auditorium, Catholic University, March 15,
1971, discussion by [redacted] Sister Beverly Beall, and
[redacted] East Coast Conspiracy.

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First speaker is Sister Beverly Beall.

I would like to begin by giving you a brief background,
my own and the background of most of the defendants and co-
conspirators who find themselves in the position of being
enemies of the United States Government at present. I feel
like I'm not projecting my voice so if you can't hear me at
this point raise your hand. For the benefit any possible
Trinity College girls who might be here, or just to give a
plug for the college, I graduated from Trinity College and
I was an English teacher for some years until I went to a
ghetto in East Baltimore where I received my real education.
Most of the defendants and most of the co-conspirators come
out of the same kind of background, those from middle America,
somewhat privileged, and found themselves working at one point
in their career working in the black communities and poor
communities and this is where our whole career of resistance
began. I learned for instance in East Baltimore that the
United States court system does not really work for the poor
and the powerless. I learned this over and over again in
many cases that came up with people we knew in the ghetto.
One specific case I'd like to tell you about, a young boy,
a friend of ours, [redacted] was running into difficulty
and was accused of raping a 20 year old prostitute, as it

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turned out, in other words his case was framed. He was poor and young and black, therefore he didn't have a chance and I didn't have a chance when I testified for him in court, because the prosecuting attorney simply asked me questions to which I could answer no more than yes or no, that was according to court procedure so I understand, but it didn't do justice or achieve justice for this young boy who was given 15 years,

and he was a young artistic boy, a real artist and he hasn't been able to adjust to prison life and after his bail hearing in August, rather his parole hearing in August after three years, was turned down, because he hadn't been able to adjust to prison life. The reason he hasn't been able to adjust to prison life is very simple, he was trying very hard to make it, keep out of trouble so that he could get on parole, and one day he was jumped by a group of boys and the guard intervened and he hit the guard by mistake, well they put in solitary confinement, the hole, which was a sub-terranean room, small room, no lights, no clothing, they stripped him, bread and water, for two weeks, and he couldn't adjust to that. He is now at the State Mental Institution for the Insane at Jessup. Now that's just one case that touches on the most that's why I usually use it. Many other cases like that. Many people in jail who have neither received fair trials or have not been able to get bail, all kinds of things, because they are poor, and black and powerless, and our justice system just does not always work for these people. I began to learn

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something about the inter-relatedness of the problems we face in the ghetto everyday, after I'd been there about four years. The inter-relatedness of ghetto problems, the war in Vietnam, the economic exploitation of all the third world, all the things that are going on in Brazil, the persecution and torture under the military dictatorship there, I began to really learn the inter-relatedness of all of these problems

and began to realize how closely related they are to our own government and one day last Spring it struck me harder than at any other time was the day that the students at Kent State were shot and we were sitting around after school discussing it and really feeling quite depressed at the state of things, the recent invasion into Cambodia, and the violence across the nation and the Kent students having been shot to death and that same afternoon we got a message that a family that we knew in a parish about six blocks away where we worked had suffered a very severe tragedy. The mother had not been up from the south very long and she did not know where to find help, she was living in the project, public housing, there and although she had been to some agency she couldn't get help, there were some aspects of her case that did not make her eligible and for three days had searched for food for her children and couldn't find anybody to help. We didn't know about her at that time so the third day she really reached her peak of desperation and went back home and threw two of her babies out the eleventh story window. Now the reason

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I'm telling that is because it struck me very hard that day, that the tragedy at Kent and the tragedy six blocks away from us with seemingly little connection had a very deep connection and it had to do with the attitude of society and the United States Government's handling of peoples problems in terms of always putting property and material gain over people so that our value system which we continually operate out of is corrupted and very deeply corrupted, not only in our government, but in our society and I began to really understand why some of the other people I knew, Phil Berrigan and [redacted] [redacted] and some of the others had already realized the road that they had to take to really strike at the real causes of the suffering and the injustice the real causes of the suffering and the injustice and the repression that they had faced daily in the ghettos and that they watched happening to the news in Vietnam and other places and I began to understand why they chose for instance a Selective Service disruption as a very very dramatic and very concise way of demonstrating the value of people over property because they were attacking property that had no right to exist. I think that the Catonsville 9 trial, the play by [redacted] in there it quotes a number of kinds of property that have no right to exist, it mentioned Hitler's gas ovens, instruments of torture, slum property, conditions of the slums that make a poor mother throw two babies out of an eleventh story window. While the constrictions which mean death to people, this kind of property has no right to exist.

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and I began to see the Selective Service disruptions as a means of saying this very concretely and I began to consider a like path for myself because in working in the ghetto everything that we tried in terms of trying to better things, housing, education, anything, had really not succeeded. It was pretty clear to me that it really was not going to succeed because the people in power, those controlling, didn't want it to succeed,

to that people were going to remain in poverty and in repression, and suffering injustices until enough people began confronting our society and our government in terms of the value of human life and this is what led me to Selective Service disruptions and taking public responsibility for the particular draft raid in New Haven, and I suppose this is why I find myself in the position I'm in today other than simply moving to Washington, D. C. on or about August 20 which was the overt action cited to me in the indictment. And I would to, I don't want to talk too long, I would like to make one other point in terms of the community of resistance I'm involved in. And I think it's very important that people like yourselves look at this and begin thinking, we have to be very very clear if you have yet any doubts who really is for life and liberty and who is struggling for it. And when you consider a group of people who have been indicted and named as co-conspirators for bombing and kidnapping you have to consider the kind of people being so abused. These people are well known for their commitment to the prospering of life and they have spent years

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Its not just a case of having to do with six people indicted and seven people named as co-conspirators. This case has to do with your lives and your future as well and its not even soon enough for you to begin thinking and searching and deciding what you can do for the future of humanity and the future of our country in the face of the type of repression and injustice that is spreading daily. Now I'm going to stop here, for I've talked too long.

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[redacted] next speaker

Listening to Beverly Beall speak to you I was thinking that I really can't think of a more eloquent statement of reasons why you should support these defendants and these co-conspirators than the statements she made and they really do deserve your support. I have a few reasons of my own to add and I'm going to add them briefly. I want to say a few things to you about also about governmental repression and about injustice. I'd like to talk to you about the legal and the factual issues in the trial, but I'm largely unable to do so, theres a rule of court in the Middle District of Pennsylvania which stands in my way so I'm going to be general and talk about some of the current issues involving repression, in particular the repression of those who are engaged in meaningful political dissent in this country, because it seems to me thats the issue thats involved here. The future of meaningful political dissent in this country. The government has a number of weapons, a number of very repressive weapons, weapons that

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of their lives in efforts to better the human conditions and they have taken serious personal risks some of whom are already in jail and for these people there really can be no doubt what they are concerned about. And then we look at the United States Government, who allows the overkill, the 30 times overkill of every world citizen to continues escalation of the war in Cambodia and Laos who spends billions in space and millions of our own citizens literally rot and starve in our cities. And a government that can pour 1.5 million dollars into the military dictatorship of Brazil which presently holds over 12,000 political prisoners in jails throughout the country, many without trial, many of whom are sisters and priests and students and Catholic workers where they are being tortured, very sophisticated means of torture, where their local police in Brazil receive their training at the International Police Academy here in Georgetown, about this government there really must be doubts and people like ourselves must be confront this and really realize whats happening in this country because those who have put their actions and their words in dissent against the perpetration of these kinds of evil by our government are now being treated like the poor and powerless because they are a threat and its not just us, it may be you. You know its very unreal and very naive to think that you will not be someday in the same situation if you have a conscientious and if you are aware and if you keep your eyes and ears open and thats something to think about.

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seem to me strike at the very heart of the first amendment, freedom of speech, freedom of association and this trial really explifies the use of these techniques and perhaps I can start out by the use of the government of electronic surveillance. Now we don't know yet whether surveillance, wire tapping, eavesdropping, bugging, has been used in this case, but from our knowledge of other cases and other people similiarally situated we've got a pretty good idea that surveillance will probably rear its head sometime during the prosecution. You know the President and the Attorney General assert the right in this country to engage in surveillance of persons who are threatening the national security and they also assert the right to determine for themselves who such persons are and having so determined, of course, they proceed with the surveillance without court order without court authorisation on their own and it seems to me again not speaking of this case because as I said we don't know whether we have it here yet, it seems to me this really poses a threat, I'm sure you read in the papers about the use of surveillance these days. It seems to me it causes people perhaps like you and me to be concerned what we say and to whom we speak even in our own home and on our own telephone these days and I'd just like to ask you is this the kind of a society in which we wish to live. Another weapon which we have seen used in this case involves the grant of immunity. We've seen the government use under a very recently enacted statute an organized crime

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act of 1970 which although is directed at organized crime it turns out has many uses that the government can see fit to put it too. The grant of immunity to people, anyone at all, the grant of immunity to anyone at all, and compels testimony, the compulsion that they testify overriding their fifth amendment or sixth amendment or first amendment privileges not to speak out, but to remain silent in order to secure evidence

and it seems to me we've seen this used in Harrisburg, it's still being used, it's a very harsh measure, it seems to me it's greatly threatens expression and association, who can people really talk to anymore, perhaps only their lawyers. You know it's really good these days to be a lawyer, because you're one of the few people that may not be able to be compelled to give testimony against people that speak to you about what their doing. Of course many people say, you know if you aren't doing anything wrong and you have nothing to hide you really don't have to worry. But you know that isn't true, and it isn't true when you look at the conspiracy prosecution and that's the government's third weapon that I'd like to talk about because the statute and the concept of prosecution is so vague and so limited that it can encompass almost anything that the persons who are in a position to bring the prosecution feels is detrimental. Let me give you an example. You know the conspiracy prosecution dates all the way back to a statute in 1305 in England, but in those days the statute was limited to an agreement to procure a

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false indictment and that was the limit of the conspiracy prosecution. Wouldn't it be nice if we could see some conspiracy prosecution along those lines today? Well of course its so broad that many uses in England and most of them were political because it soon became apparent that the conspiracy prosecution was peculiarly suited to political prosecution and political repression and of course its had that history

in this country. In 1805 a number of journeyman in Philadelphia were prosecuted for a strike and the charge in the indictment charged them with an unlawful combination to raise their wages and they were convicted and that was one of the earliest uses of the conspiracy prosecution in the United States and from then until now the political use of this prosecution of course has been seen. The labor movement was prosecuted for years and years and years for unlawful combinations to improve their standards of living we've seen it of course more recently in the Smith Act prosecutions of alleged Communists in the 1950's and of course we see it now in prosecutions like this one and its so vague, let me give you an example and go back to 1821. Some of those same journeyman who had been successfully prosecuted for attempting to strike for higher wages tried to turn the tables and institute a prosecution against the employers for a combination to depress wages. The court held that prosecution would not lie because the object of the combination in that case was meritorious as opposed of course to the non-meritorious nature of the 1805 prosecution brought against the journeyman.

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So you see what it is of course a lawyer will tell you that a conspiracy charge involved in a grievance to accomplish something unlawful or perhaps to accomplish something lawful by unlawful means, but the history of this it pretty much usable against whatever combination or grievance is felt by the government to be non-meritorious. Now given the vagaries of that, Clarence Darrow once was quoted to the effect that it is remarkable that this particular bit of tyranny should have found its place in America. But of course it did, and it still does and that's what involved here. And the threat is very great. The threat is particularly great when you think of these weapons that can be brought to bear against people who are simply speaking out against the government and against the war and against oppression and repression and against poverty. And when you see the use of this it seems to me that you have to ask yourself a number of questions, and they're the same kinds of questions which Feyerher Beall really was addressing to you. I think you have to ask yourself whether we can tolerate this atmosphere in this country. And if we can't, what can we do about it. What can you and I do. Well I think it's worth asking that question, certainly one of the immediate things you can do is lend your support to these people, because they deserve it, and because next time the knock might be at your door. Thank you.

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Next speaker is [redacted] recently took sanctuary in a Catholic church in Boston. [redacted] is indicted on three counts of a Selective Service violation [redacted] is member of [redacted]

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I guess the best thing I can say is to go try to explain how I got to where I get and how I got here. If you can't hear me raise your hand, I have this terrible habit of not speaking up. (Laughter) I grew up in Boston in a low income area, partly white and partly black which turned black very rapidly as I grew up. I grew up in a very strong, religious Irish Catholic family, six others, brothers and sisters and the one thing that came out of family life all along was tremendous respect for people that I lived with, the neighbors, blacks, anyone and so its very naturally for me when I got out of high school, I went to a technical high school in Boston, when I got out of high school, it was very natural for me to go into the Vista program by doing some work, trying to do some work in western North Carolina and the Appalachian Mountains. At the same time I knew what we were doing in Vietnam, '67 or '68 I guess, and I was very much opposed to what we were doing and I was very much opposed to killing anyway so I applied for the conscientious objector status and received that, but I was not allowed to fulfill my year in Vista and I was not allowed to, Vista was not accepted as alternative duty by the board so I was drafted out of Vista and then I went to I was assigned to a hospital in a suburb of Boston and one of the richest suburbs of Boston I went out there when I got back home and I tried to get a job there and they had no needs for any, they had no openings at all at any level. So I went to Boston City Hospital which basically

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serves the low income areas and is always crying for help and I got a job there. The Local Board said no you can't work there and I said why, obviously theres a greater need here than out at Newton Wellesly and they said well you have to be away from home, you have to be you getting this special priveleges as a C.O. and you have to be punished to some extent. So thats the reason I could not work where I was more needed. So I refused to leave there and I after two months they finally accepted the fact that I wasn't going to leave. All of these things that happened between the draft board and also at the same time I lost two close friends in the war and, guys I was in CYO with and that was all working on my head. The thing that became obvious to me was the fact that basically I wanted to work in some way to help people out people and the one thing that was standing in my way was draft board and the U. S. Government. I couldn't support in any way the Selective Service System because it was directly involved in what was happening around the world so I turned in my draft card at that time and told them I was no longer working for them in the hospital I continued working here until I had to quit so I could get involved in things like [redacted] [redacted] and a year later I was indicted for refusing to carry my draft card and for not completing ? duty. The thing was that it was so absurd to me that it really hit me hard because on paper I was facing 15 years for not doing some things and I just made it very plain to me who the enemy was that and if I intended to support the people I grew up with to help them

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out in any way to support the people of this country I could not show any respect or pay any honor to the Selective Service System of the U. S. Government or what its doing and I couldn't show any respect for the courts who were protecting this Government and what its doing in Vietnam so I refuse to go to trial and I took sanctuary in the church in downtown Boston and I got a lot of support from the community I came from, the local parish I was in, half black, half white parish and the people I had grown to know growing up so there was much didn't appear to be radical although the most radical thing I've experienced in my life church is full of all ages, kids, 80 and 90 year old women and the thing that people were saying at that time was that the whole situation was absurd to continue supporting the government and respecting its institution would be very dangerous to be doing. Basically I ~~it~~ find it very necessary to oppose with every last breath every step of the way this government. I understand what that means, I understand that we're not playing games at all because we're not dealing with anything too easily to deal with, dealing with the government it is still ~~Killing~~ children more and more, so we're dealing with a government that is plagued with a greatest level of insanity its reached yet. So in order to continue to operate to live with the people I grew up with it will be necessary to continue to oppose this government and refuse to support in any way. And thats what I'll be doing.

Next speaker is

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One thing before we start I was saying to [] that one of the great qualities is that [] has to offer us is that he built his whole life around accepting from others of the love they would give him that he was looking in America not for monetary possessions or not for a style of life that would be comfortable in the middle class society rather for people to somehow determine respect for each other and to conquer that first and figure how to build a society. And [] answered me today she said that's why he's only five foot two and weighs 95 pounds, he's hard to find. I would like to do I would like to express my own personal gratitude to Mr. Hoover, the Justice Department for making this symposium possible (laughter) for giving people a chance to meet and talk with each other in a rational way and maybe it's the way God works. You know it's one of those strange ways of helping people. [] could tell you, [] and everybody that knows me that I've spent my life trying to get a platform and here it is (laughter). I'm always trying to get on stage and I'm always being kicked off, so I'm very grateful and I'm deeply in debt. One of the nice things about the indictment that I think is going to be very helpful is our ability to fashion in a reasonable way a society for the future of the people. In the methodology by which other people can take responsibility has since become part of America and achieved some sort of status within the society is to learn from people what it really means to love and what it really means to give and I consider this indictment as sort of a baptism into

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a society which has suffered so long because of my silence and my irresponsibility and my willingness to sit back and let other people bear the burden that I should have borne, so that the type of suffering which we have created at the society in Indo-China the type of suffering that we have created in are responsible to in America for the black and for the poor so that the society

that I have been indoctrinated into accepting will again learn about what it means to be irresponsible, what it means to be insane and what it means to carry out a policy of death and war making at the expense of the lives of their young, their poor. There can't help it but be in some way a coming back of the violence that we've practiced against others and I would hate to say that my position in society was that of accepting the violence that we send out towards others and to have to be standing there when it comes back to us as cause. And I think that if we sit back in America and we sit back and let other people be responsible when we're not I think we're gonna have to think about what the consequences of that are going to be for our children as well as ourselves. In spending six years of my life here in Washington in a seminary nearby this college could never possibly in the world ever figure what in the hell I was doing there to put it quite honestly, why I was sitting over there and sort of going through my mind a pro-sensitivity of caring for others, being concerned and loving and all the inner naval searching I guess it was it was a whole world of suffering and a whole world of people that were being exploited and cheated and carried through such burdens of

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inhumanity and I was enjoying really the privilege of being a seminarian. It took exactly two months in the priesthood in a ghetto parish in New Orleans to figure that everything that I learned about Christianity from the seminary and from the teachers and from my standing was not Christianity at all, it was a real cover-up for what I didn't have to do. I was always taught there was a ^{separation} ~~terrible~~ of church and state and here I go to New Orleans and I find out that churches work hand in hand with the state. That their silence was allowing the state to continue a policy of repression against blacks in that city and it took another year before I understood that repression of the people in New Orleans and also when I was stationed in Baltimore to understand that repression that was carried against the blacks there was just part of a larger policy that this government has. In Indo-China its killing and maiming people on a grand scale and that this policy of defense and this policy of war making was part of my responsibility in that by my silence and my sitting back that could continue. The problem to me was a problem of conscientious. To some people maybe its just a problem of plain no humanity, but I couldn't possibly see how the government could tell me that they could take some young black kid from that ghetto send him over there to die or be maimed in some way, and say that was just when I saw what was happening to them in parish where I live. So when I spoke out the church maybe in its own way awakening, punished me, by saying you can no longer practice your ministry

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in this way. They're not supposed to do that, don't you realize your criticizing the government and that's gonna upset people and that some of the money that's coming into the church may be cut off because of that. I had to live with that. It's funny, but they succeeded in taking me out of the parish because they promised to replace me with a black priest, a good friend of mine and three months later he went and did the same thing I did, because he felt the same way I did and it was very hard for that society to say to a black priest, you don't understand the black community because they were whites and you know that society had the nerve to tell him that they were gonna remove him from the parish because he did not understand the black community. A white superior telling a black priest in a black community that he didn't understand his own people. That's the level of thinking that that society was about. And if I found that on a church scale, I found people in positions in society to be even more deaf to be even more hardened to be even more lacking in conscientious about what it means to sit back and see a young person die for useless reasons. If that doesn't make us sick in mind and in spirit sick enough to do something about it, than I feel sorry in the worst way for the people who refuse to be responsible. I feel sorry for the people that don't consider it a privilege to be indicted by the most inhumane government. I really feel sorry for that because it's so important that the lives of the people of this country the lives of your young, your poor, are not destroyed

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but understood, its in that whole idea of creativity that whole idea of what in their own youthfulness and their own culture that we seem so determined to destroy, that our future lives^e has become economically, well I don't know if its become economically strong but we become strong technologically and completely insane culturally so much that its almost a phobia where we have to destroy anything thats different than what we are instead of growing in the fact that there is a difference — ? — that we're avowed and maybe theres a difference in the Catonsville Nine play. I don't know how many of you have read the play or how many of you haven't but if you want to know more about us, the essence of our philosophy and our way of doing things, its really in that play and its the whole point of what we say is a moral stand against the war and we everyone well not everyone, but many of the people that are involved in the draft board actions have taken public responsibility for what they've done like Mary and Paul and Beverly and they're surfacing has invited the FBI over towards surfacing when we took public responsibility and I know like in our group we publicly committed an act of civil disobedience in tearing up the draft files in front of the FBI and inviting arrest and inviting trial, inviting the whole idea that comes from that and that its very interesting that the Bureau itself is very much aware of our trial so much to the point that when something happens thats not of our style they never come over and bother to ask us questions. A lot of the burning down of buildings and stuff

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like that they never bother us, but when somebody goes in the middle of the night and takes draft files they're just looking ^{for} from the surface and they come and question us all the time when that happens, like this happened last week and we got the press release about four or five days later and right behind the press was the FBI because they're looking for a group to surface and like you know they see a lot of the earmarks of our type of movement in us which will give you an idea of the length that the FBI has really gone to to try to create a conspiracy against the seven people or six people which is the Harrisburg thing and it will also give you an idea of how the government by its policy, the carrying out of its policy in Indo-China and its carrying out of its policy in Vietnam is creating a conspiracy by the actual violence that it carries against the people that were people were not together before a lot of times in terms of their criticism of the United States, by the violence that we continue to practice on people their growing together and their growing together in terms of not letter happen to them what is continued at the governmental policy in their lives and we're creating conspiracies all over the world by the type of repression that we carry out and then they say well Communism is gonna come I think we've created a lot of solidarity in Communism because they all see us as a great threat to their lives and their freedom. — ? — its a person is alleged to have conspired and so presumably could have been in there, but for some reason isn't. We don't know why, we don't know why their names are thrown into an indictment when they aren't

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charged, why this thing happened except it is theres ample precedent for it in other conspiracy cases and thats really about it I can say about co-conspirators _____ ? _____

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I think its a methodology that we're using in terms of having the trial in the court, many of the like if you understood the politics of the Chicago Eight trial and that sort all lot of this was used as a political forum and we believe the most political things to do in this trial is to prove our own innocence by proving our own innocence indict the government so the whole point is like an attempt by the government to discredit the people and we want to use it in our own way of saying whose guilty of the violence, you know whose you know whose really guilty here, who is really on trial and thats really the significance of making the trial itself very proper you know some on and some forth all the technicalities as it were were being used for the trial which doesn't move against the fact you know the defendants themselves testifying on their own behalf on their lifestyle and what their all about. But at the same time we want people not to say well you know a bunch of young kids we don't have to listen to them, they're black people, they're not of our culture, they don't have to listen. We want people to realize that we're very much in the same educational processes that they come from that an indictment against us is really an indictment against a society, the whole center of society itself and we really don't want to give them

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any excuse to say well you we really don't have to worry about that child because they're not like us or they're not part of our society or anything like and I think thats really the reasons behind it because we just don't want to give people an excuse not to be responsible, that ultimately they have to make decisions, and that whether this society's going to survive or not really depends on their ability to make those decisions and I think thats the reason you see in the selection of a lawyer. I don't know if thats helped or not.

Question: — ? — file for slander ? regarding the case

Answer [] that might be done about Mr. Hoover's having made his announcement in November, thats the one your talking about I take it, and well I'm not really at liberty to say what we're going to do about it, but we are considering a number of possibilities in this case with respect to that. You say could you bring a civil suit of slander, the answer is probably no, because of his status as a high government official.

Answer [] government's react to destruction of property. Its interesting enough that if they just allow it to continue they don't try to stop us then we do in fact continue if they don't ? . . . If they try to stop us they build that tremendous platform that [] talked about and they go back scratching their heads and saying what the hell do we do with these Catholic leftists. Whats the best move for them, I don't know, the more repressive a situation is the more aware people can become — ? — it says billy clubs turn liberals into radicals, and I think hes right, you know

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[]: Well I mean you know that's the best thing they could have done, you know because my point of view is that before they're going to take any lives which I am sure is the point of view of a lot of people, before they're the lives of any more youngsters, they're going to have to take ours first

by reason of saying I will not let you be, I will not be responsible to do that and I hope you can account for what you are doing. You know that the best way for them to react to that you know is to maybe accept this maybe this is the best thing they could have done, maybe in a sense if we're wrong the governments policy is good and everything else like that and we've made a mistake and we're all in error, the government will continue, but if they're wrong I think the government will change and I think that's the best thing.

Inaudible question

— ? — beating our head against the wall you know, you're not hurting anybody — ? — action on a different level, but what I'm wondering is that, I get in discussions all the time with people that don't ? radicalness, aren't even liberal you know and they talk heres a law that was broken its on the books see and how come — ? —

(BELL): I'd like to say first of all that we're not only

— ? — American people we are speaking to society, and I for one will be more concerned about the way they respond because I think I'm pretty sure about the way the government will respond. and I'm much more interested in your response and I would

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like to say briefly about breaking the law which you might say to people at least if they are people who are religiously oriented or who are believers in this country - ? - people in this country have really put civil law in the supreme position that nothing is above civil law and this is what has to be confronted that there are some laws that could not exist and that there are some laws above civil law that have to be obeyed regardless of civil law.

[]: I wanted to say that the answer of Martin Luther King to that question was that when you break a law as he did you stand ready to be punished as he did and was and of course in these actions people have accepted responsibility, people have served sentences, they are obeying the command of a higher law, they are making a moral action, but to the extent that a contravene civil law, they stand ready to pay the price but they do it for a purpose and I really think that this is just implicit in the tradition of civil disobedience in this country and I really think that's part of the answer too.

[] we should be in jail, because committing the act of civil disobedience and obeying the law with the Federal authorities there who witnessed this, they are violating their own laws by not arresting us, they can use the law when they want to use it and they violate it when they want to violate it, but when a citizen violates a law everybody get - ? - you know he broke a law, but the point is you know, who is really breaking the law, what is law all about, who basically does have respect for the law. That's a good question, a question that we could ask

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WFO 100-52951

On March 19, 1971, WF T-2 advised the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and interested Catholic groups at the University of North Carolina (UNC), Chapel Hill, North Carolina, were sponsoring talks on the UNC campus on March 21, 1971, by Sisters BEVERLY BELL and SUSAN DAVIS. WF T-2 made available the following leaflet distributed on the UNC campus:

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MEMBERS OF BERRIGAN BROTHERS' GROUP TO SPEAK

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Sisters Beverly Bell and Susan Davis, members of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, will speak on U.N.C. campus Sunday, March 21 at 8:00 P.M. in Gerrard Hall. Members of this group, led by the two Roman Catholic priests, Phillip and Daniel Berrigan, were charged by J. Edgar Hoover with conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser, Henry Kissinger, and to blow up heating plants in federal buildings in Washington, D. C.

Denying Hoover's charges as "incredible," those named as conspirators and co-conspirators, including Sister Beverly Bell, are making their case known on campuses throughout the country. At U.N.C. they will present the issues and concerns of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives and have entitled their talk "IN QUEST OF LIBERTY."

Recently, former attorney general, Ramsey Clark, offered to serve as a defense attorney for this group, also referred to as the "Harrisburg Six." The personal rivalry between Clark and Hoover indicates that the Harrisburg trial may be one of the most prominent legal cases of this century.

During the past five years, Sisters Beverly Bell and Susan Davis have worked in the ghettos of Baltimore and have been active in many other related social concerns.

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HEAR "IN QUEST OF LIBERTY"

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SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 8:00 P.M. GERRARD HALL

WFO 100-52951

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The confidential source denoted on the following page is WF T-3.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 29, 1971**CONFIDENTIAL**

A confidential source advised that Sister BEVERLY BELL of the East Coast Conspiracy To Save Lives (ECCSL) spoke on the evening of March 21, 1971, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, under the sponsorship of Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and interested Catholics.

Sister BELL attacked the judicial process in the United States and criticized the government as being oppressive to the poor, blacks and the powerless. She condemned the government for permitting hunger to exist, and the Vietnam War to continue. She stated that people will ultimately be faced with making a moral judgment as to whether they can support the United States Government.

BELL spoke before an audience of about 300 persons and she did not make any statements advocating violence. There were no demonstrations or incidents of any type.

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On 3/22/71 at Chapel Hill, N. C. File # 100-11101

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by SA Date dictated 3/25/71

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WFO 100-52951

On March 26, 1971, WF T-4 advised that



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIALDate of transcription 4/1/711

Sister BEVERLY ANN BELL, Sister of Notre Dame, 1529 Corcoran Street, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the fact that they desired to interview her in regards to a Federal violation in connection with the Selective Service Act and Destruction of Government Property. She was advised of her rights by Special Agent [] but refused to sign a Warning and Waiver Form but verbally indicated that she understood her rights.

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Sister BEVERLY BELL was shown a copy of the "Statement of Conviction" distributed at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 18, 1970, which admitted responsibility of the destruction of Selective Service records at Local Boards 8, 9 and 10, New Haven, Connecticut, on July 10, 1970. It was pointed out to Sister BEVERLY that her name appeared at the bottom of this statement. She stated that she had allowed her name to be placed on the document and it was placed there with her knowledge; however, she pointed out that the document did not contain her handwritten signature.

Sister BEVERLY stated that she had nothing further to discuss with the interviewing Agents and immediately terminated the interview.

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Interviewed on 3/31/71 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 100-52951

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TEB:hms

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 4/1/71

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An attempt was made to interview [redacted] at [redacted] Sister BEVERLY ANN BELL answered the door and was advised by Bureau Agents of their desire to talk with [redacted] Sister BEVERLY stated that she did not believe [redacted] would care to talk with FBI Agents, but when asked she personally inquired of [redacted] if she desired to be interviewed. Approximately two minutes later, Sister BEVERLY BELL returned to the door and advised the interviewing Agents that [redacted] did not care to talk to FBI Agents.

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Interviewed on 3/31/71 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 100-52951

by SAs [redacted]

Date dictated 4/1/71

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WFO 100-52951

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On April 6, 1971, WF T-5 identified photographs of BEVERLY BELL as being identical to an individual who, with [REDACTED]

On April 8, 1971, WF T-6 advised that during a meeting of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a discussion was held concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] fund raiser held on April 2, 1971, at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WF T-6 related that [REDACTED]

WF T-1 advised on April 19, 1971, that BEVERLY BELL was in contact with [REDACTED]

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WFO 100-52951

on April 16, 1971. WF T-1 related that [REDACTED]

On April 27, 1971. WF T-1 advised that BELL was
present at [REDACTED]

WF T-1 also advised on April 27, 1971, that
during a meeting at [REDACTED]
it was noted that BEVERLY BELL, [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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[redacted]
[redacted]
was interviewed at her place of employment, [redacted]
where she is employed as [redacted] She was advised of the
identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of
the interview.

[redacted] was shown an album consisting of photographs
of forty individuals, and photographs taken during a
demonstration at the United States Department of Justice, on
Good Friday, April 9, 1971, and asked to identify any person
whom she recognized and what she knew about such person.

[redacted] pointed out photographs of Sisters BEVERLY
BELL and [redacted] as persons she knows and met at [redacted]
[redacted] She met them about September, 1970,
when she was looking for a place to live. [redacted] said she is

[redacted] said she met [redacted] because [redacted] had
been active [redacted] said that she was getting
rid of her place at [redacted] Virginia,
and asked [redacted] about staying with her until she could find
a place. [redacted] told her she did not know, but to look her
up when she was ready to move. [redacted] said she went to [redacted]
[redacted] in September, 1970, after this
invitation from [redacted] At that time, she met Sister BELL
and [redacted]

[redacted] recognized the photographs of [redacted]
PHILIP BERRIGAN from having seen them in magazines, but said
she has never met them.

She picked out photographs of [redacted] She
first met [redacted] sometime during the summer of 1970, about
August, because it was quite hot. [redacted] who has [redacted]
[redacted] had a house warming which was attended
by a group from [redacted]
[redacted] and herself were the only names she could
recall of the group attending [redacted]
[redacted] was at the house warming. She commented that she
would like to live [redacted] invited her to see

On 4/20/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52299
by SAs [redacted] PHW:jmp Date dictated 4/21/71

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[] She said the house warming was simply a large social gathering, that there was no political discussion whatsoever.

[] picked out a photograph of [] and said he looked like someone she has seen before, but could not recall where.

[] commented about a photograph of []
[] She said she thought she had seen a photograph of him in "Time" magazine, "or something".

She pointed out photographs of [] and said she saw him at the Good Friday demonstration, which she had attended.

She commented on the photograph of [] as looking familiar, but she could not recall where she has seen him.

She immediately recognized a photograph of []
[]

She identified a photograph of []
who she knows from []

[] said the photographs of [] looked familiar, but she was not sure whether she had ever met him.

[] said [] photographs looked familiar, but that she does not know him.

[] said she visited [] within two weeks after [] house warming. She said she went alone and drove up in her maroon, 1967 Fiat 1100R, four-door sedan, with Virginia license, not recalled. She said this was on her day off, probably during the week, and all she did on that visit, was to put up tar paper on the house. Later on, she went up to [] at least one of her two days off, each week, which were usually during the week. She said she got rid of her house in [] and moved her possessions up [] about the middle or end of October, 1970. [] were living at [] when she moved up there. The rest of the people living at [] Washington, D. C., came up [] when they could. Much effort was being made to fix up the house.

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[redacted] said she first met [redacted] up at [redacted] probably in September, 1970. She first met [redacted] when [redacted] drove [redacted] up to [redacted] with a load of his books, typewriter and other things. [redacted] said [redacted] has a big car, but did not know what kind. She met [redacted] again on another occasion when [redacted] drove in with some individual who [redacted] simply said was a hitchhiker she had picked up.

[redacted] described [redacted] as about five feet seven inches tall, brown hair, buxom.

[redacted] said she last saw [redacted] at a Good Friday demonstration planning meeting held at [redacted] WDC. [redacted] ran the meeting.

[redacted] stated she is a member of [redacted] which group helped to plan the demonstration at the Department of Justice. [redacted] said the group were discussing having a mock crucifixion at the Justice Building. As a joke, she suggested getting copies of the files stolen from the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Media, Pennsylvania, and posting them on the cross. She said she told them that would really be "twisting the tiger's tail". She said she was not aware that they had access to the copies and just threw the suggestion out as a joke. She subsequently heard [redacted] say at the demonstration that he had received the Media document in the mail. She said she knew nothing about the Media burglary.

[redacted] when questioned about weekends at [redacted] [redacted] said she had very few weekends off from her job and could remember only one weekend when she went up there. She remembered that on this weekend there was a [redacted] (Last Name Unknown), who works for [redacted] and very interested in gardening. There was a [redacted] (LNU), a friend of [redacted] who may have been there, who works for [redacted] and is [redacted] were at the gathering. [redacted] also [redacted] said [redacted] lived at [redacted] [redacted] went to the West Coast and that made room for [redacted] to move into [redacted] [redacted] were also at this gathering, and other visitors who just came up that weekend to help with the work. She said the only thing which took place that weekend was work.

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[] said there was never any explosives, firearms or uniforms kept at [] They did discuss whether [] would be safe at the farm and whether they should get a gun for protection. [] was uncomfortable around guns and it was decided not to get a gun.

[] stated she did not know the reason for [] but [] were looking in the area because they asked [] where he got [] It was [] With respect to the Government installations in the area [] said the people up at [] talked about [] She heard somewhere that it was [] but there were no jokes about it and [] was not chosen for the reason that [] was nearby, insofar as she knew. She said she did not know where [] is located. There were no discussions about [] There was no discussion about []

[] She said she considered these very important ideas and if she had heard people discussing them, she would have remembered them.

[] said there was anti-war discussions of a pacifist nature. She never considered her interest in the peace movement anymore than "fringe" and nobody ever took her into their confidence.

[] stated upon questioning that she has not been in contact with [] and has had no discussion with her concerning [] having been interviewed by the FBI.

With respect to maps kept or seen at [] [] said there was []

She said she did not know whether [] She never did [] and had no interest in doing so.

[] said she never saw any of the individuals in the photo album shown to her at [] with the exception of []

With respect to [] stated the furnishings were there when she moved in. She

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recalled seeing a sink, triple track windows, panelling, carpet padding at [] when she arrived. She did understand that [] got the furnishings at a place that was being torn down, which [] and it may have been in the Philadelphia area. She had no recollection of seeing any Dodge pickup truck with wooden body at []. She said [] never mentioned any trouble he had in getting the furniture.

[] said she has heard [] name but does not know him.

After she moved all of her possessions up to [] [] got into a conflict with the others over doing that, so she went home to []. When she came back, she said she did not even want to go up to the farm to face her problem.

[] said she knows [] and that he was in [] with [] in January, 1971, with [] said she flew to [] on Friday, the fifteenth of January, with [] and stayed two weeks helping to build a chapel. [] left [] the next day, January 16th. She said that the project at [] was strongly supported by [] and that [] had little to do with the demonstrations at [] although [] did visit the project one day.

With respect to [] she said [] were school mates at [] and [] may have been there too.

[] said she is opposed to [] but she is also opposed to "legal fishing expeditions" and she was not sure whether she wanted to testify.

Interview was terminated at this point due to fact that she was needed by []

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name: []
Date of Birth: []

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Place of Birth:
Residence:

Nashville, Tennessee

Employment:

Height:

Weight:

Hair:

Eyes:

Marital Status:

Father:

Mother:

Brother:

Education:

5 feet 7 inches

130 pounds

Blond, long curly

Blue

Single, never married

Automobile:

1970 white Fiat, D. C. license

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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[redacted] was interviewed at the offices of the law firm of [redacted] in the presence of her attorney, [redacted]. She was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview.

She viewed a 1969 passport photograph of [redacted]. She advised that the photograph looks like the [redacted] she knows except that her hair is different. She has no idea where [redacted] is from. She advised that [redacted] drives a large medium blue or medium green four door sedan which is probably a Chevrolet and probably about three years old.

[redacted] was shown a photograph album containing photographs of forty individuals and a large number of photographs taken at the Good Friday, April 9, 1971, demonstration held at the Department of Justice building by The Tribe of Ezekiel. [redacted] picked out several photographs from the Good Friday demonstration of a long haired young white male wearing eyeglasses and said she thought she may have seen him at [redacted] but did not know his name. She compared the Good Friday photographs of this individual with photographs in the photo album of [redacted] and she thought they were identical.

[redacted] stated that she had visited [redacted] for the first time in hot weather, possibly August, 1970. After that, she went up there on her days off when she had a chance and about the third week in October she was up there for about seven or eight days. She then returned to Washington to arrange to move her personal effects [redacted]. It was about the fourth week of October when she moved everything [redacted] and the process took about a week because she had friends bring things up for her.

The conflict between [redacted] and the other persons interested in [redacted] arose during the week she was moving

On 4/23/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 100-52299

by SAs [redacted] WTB:mah Date dictated 4/26/71

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her personal effects to [] and after she moved everything to [] she only stayed about one day and then went to []. The conflict was about her personal effects which she had moved to [] because she did not consider her personal property as community property. She was accused of being too materialistic with her things.

She returned from [] sometime around Thanksgiving. She then moved into [] and shared a room with []. She advised that she never met []. She moved out of [] on about January 31, 1971, to her present address. No one else moved with her. She advised that even though she was living at [] she did not get to know anyone there very well because of the conflict about [].

She advised that she did not remember any other names not previously furnished to the agents when she was interviewed by them on April 20, 1971. She stated emphatically that, with respect to the use of [] she never heard any discussions of [].

[] which would indicate any use of [] for criminal activity. She again stated that she considered herself as being on the "fringe" and does not believe that anyone would confide in her if any such activity was going on. She stated that the reason []

She has no recollection of any activities by the others at [] in connection with [] including []

She admitted the others at [] could have had plans which she did not know about and were not confided to her.

[] stated that when she moved up to [] most of the furnishings were already there, although it did not have a refrigerator. She remembers some reference to borrowing a

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truck from [] to bring a refrigerator out []
She does not remember who was discussing it but would presume
it was [] This was possibly in the latter part
of September, and a refrigerator was obtained and brought
[] but she was not at [] when it was brought
there and never saw a truck of any description at []

[] was questioned concerning whether any of the
individuals who lived at or frequented [] ever discussed
any involvement in criminal activities related to the breaking
in of draft boards or corporation offices. [] stated she
hesitated to mention the only incident of this nature because
[] is her friend. After a pause, [] stated that
on one occasion while she was at [] working on the house
with [] was using some tool such as
a hammer or saw or something like that, he remarked to her
that the last time he was doing similar work he had been build-
ing something to use in one of the draft board "raids." She
claimed to be not clear as to what he said specifically and
which raid he was talking about, but she believed it was one
of the draft boards at Georgetown, Dover or Wilmington, Delaware.
He made no reference to anyone else when he made the statement
and she had no recollection of any other admission made in her
presence. She said that the "raid" was on the east coast because
if it had been somewhere else, she would have remembered it.
She thought this conversation took place sometime in September,
1970.

She said that [] did not mention [] or anyone
else having taken part in this raid. She said she does not
know where [] is. [] said she never saw any two-way
portable radios at [] which would be capable of monitoring
police calls or of the civilian band handy-talkie type. She
said she had never heard anyone use the expression "Inner
Circle."

With respect to her friendship with []
[] said she had met him prior to the time she went to his
[] but had never really had any conversations with him and

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did not really know him. She thought that she had met him through their activities at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She thought that she had met [REDACTED] when they were both present at planning meetings for peace demonstrations. She said she participated in [REDACTED]

When questioned as to the depth of her involvement in the peace movement [REDACTED] still denied that she is very deeply involved. She said she still considers herself on the "fringe" because she never attends meetings or plans demonstrations. When asked about the planning meeting she attended for [REDACTED] she indicated this meeting took place at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She said that this meeting took place on Sunday, possibly March 28, 1971. [REDACTED] was in charge. There were 23 persons present including herself. She said the reason she knew there were 23 present was because one of the girls with her was bored and counted them. When asked to identify those present she named the following persons:

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She advised she does not know the others who attended the meeting.

It was her idea to obtain copies of the Media FBI files to post on the cross. Nothing was mentioned about that before she mentioned it. The reason she thought of this idea was because the previous year a rally was held at the State Department on Good Friday and at this rally mock copies of the constitutions of various countries which "we oppress or have oppressed" were put on the cross. Since they were holding the Good Friday service at the Justice Department this year, it was obvious what should be done. After she mentioned the idea, [redacted] picked it up and said that that was "pretty heavy" (having serious consequences) and stated the penalty for possession of the files. She does not remember what [redacted] said at this point. u

There was some discussion about whether they would need lots of copies or just one. She stated emphatically that the first time she knew they had any copies of the Media FBI files was at the demonstration when they were handed out. She said her only knowledge of how they came to get the documents was what she heard [redacted] announce at the demonstration. Nobody ever discussed the Media burglary with her. No one at the meeting identified themselves as being from The Defense Committee in New York. There was some discussion at the meeting about having acts of civil disobedience at each station of the cross during the Good Friday demonstration. Memorial Bridge and the White House were mentioned as possible targets and [redacted] brought up the idea of putting chains across the Memorial Bridge.

She had no idea who brought the copies of the Media FBI files to the demonstration, but she is not surprised that they had the copies. She had no idea where the originals are, or who has them.

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When questioned about why she talked to [redacted] about staying at [redacted] she stated that [redacted] may have recommended this possibility to her and told her to go see [redacted] but she cannot recall for sure why he recommended this. She is not sure if she met [redacted] and she is not sure if Sisters BEVERLY BELL or [redacted] were also mentioned by [redacted]. She said she had never heard [redacted]

[redacted] She had not heard any mention [redacted] She does remember [redacted] telling her something about [redacted]

[redacted] was shown a copy of a document containing some 300 signatures signed Second Conspiracy to Find America which was handed out at a rally on August 7, 1970, at Rodney Square in Wilmington, Delaware. The signatories claimed responsibility for the destruction of selective service files at local boards 1 and 2 in Dover and Georgetown, Delaware and State Headquarters of the Selective Service System in Delaware on Wednesday, June 17, 1970. It was pointed out to her that the name of [redacted] appears among the signers of this document. She was asked to explain whether she participated in these draft board breakins and if she did not, why did her name appear on the document. She advised she signed the document to give "some indication of my own seriousness and my opposition to the war." She denied that she participated in the aforementioned draft board breakins, or any draft board breakins. She said the document was passed around at [redacted] who asked everyone to sign it. She believes this was in July, 1970, on a Friday night because they were having "beer and crabs." [redacted] was not a member of [redacted] at this time and to the best of her knowledge, she was never at [redacted]

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With respect to [] furnished the following information:

[]

She does not know how deeply involved [] was with []. Apparently [] had a close personal relationship with [] before he moved out to []. She declined to elaborate further but stated [] "went away mad" (from [])

She does not know []

She never got to know any of these individuals very well because as soon as she moved to [] relationships got so bad no one wanted to get to know her.

[] went with her to Baltimore on one occasion some time around the latter part of September. She had to go to a doctor at Johns Hopkins Hospital and she did not feel like driving. After lunch at the Hospital they drove back to []. She never met any [] and has no recollection or hearing any names from Baltimore except [].

[] advised she knew about []

[] She does not remember who told her about it. She has no recollection of any mention of Camp David. She was asked if she knows about []

She advised she knows about []

She advised she learned about that []

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[REDACTED]
She advised she does not know [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Upon specific questioning, [REDACTED] denied that she has ever heard anyone mentioning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] She denied ever having heard anyone mention [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She said she has never heard any mention of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She said no one ever mentioned contacting [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

With respect to [REDACTED] she had no idea how he supports himself. She stated [REDACTED] is not a member of [REDACTED] She advised she never met [REDACTED] before she went to [REDACTED] She advised that [REDACTED] was in [REDACTED] on January 15, 1971, when she flew down there. She does not know where he was staying and is sure that it may have been in [REDACTED] on one of the bays. She said she flew down at her own expense and stayed two weeks helping on the chapel.

Again, when questioned about her involvement in the peace movement, she said she is not a member of [REDACTED] although she did work with them at [REDACTED] She said she did not meet [REDACTED] when he visited [REDACTED] She read about his visit to the Chapel in the newspapers. When asked

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why she went to [] she answered "Who wouldn't go to [] in January." She said [] never mentioned knowing [] She said her only other activities while in [] was attendance at a rally at the University.

With respect to the photograph of [] she advised she may have met her in 1967 or 1968 when she has lunch with a group who had [] [] She had on [] at the time. She said she does not know the whereabouts of []

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-73*

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Washington, D.C.

May 21, 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title BEVERLY ANN BELL

Character

SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST

Reference

Report of SA
 dated and
captioned as above.

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b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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74

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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F B I

Date: 5/18/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: GARDEBURG-ATTEMPT
(OO: NY)
NY 52-10075
NK 52-6861MEDBURG
(OO: PH)
BUFILE 52-94527 LC
NY 52-10018
NK 52-6817

710520006

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-84 BY SP5 BTH/ML

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are five items of evidence relating to captioned cases. The following is the itemized list of evidence being submitted:

K 1. Single page typewritten letter (incomplete) bearing letterhead of "Youth Consultation Service," 237 Broadway, Newark, NJ. This letter was prepared on an IEM Selectric typewriter in the office of the (YCS).

K 2. Three copies of same letter as #1. These copies were prepared from a Pitney Bowes 253 MC copier which is in use at the "Youth Consultation Service."

K 3. Two page listing entitled "Youth Consultation Staff." The bottom of pages 1 and 2 are stapled by two stapling machines in use in the office of the "Youth Consultation Office."

6-Bureau (Enc. 5)
4-New York
4-Philadelphia
2-Newark
FJM/aff
(16)

ENCLOSURE

REC-34 52-94527-2105

11 MAY 19 1971

JUN 15 1971

Approved: RWB/gab
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETURNED IN LAB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 52-94781-

NK 52-6861
NK 52-6817

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K 4. One strip of staple samples taken from "Youth Consultation Office." Box bore label "Swingline RW 35 Staples."

5. One copy of Form FD-395 "Interrogation: Advice of Rights." This form was handled by [redacted] on the occasion of her first interview by Special Agents of the Newark Division on 5/17/71.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct appropriate examinations of the enclosed items in connection with items of evidence collected to date in both of captioned cases.

In connection with item #5 the FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct latent fingerprint examination in an attempt to compare the prints of [redacted] with those unidentified prints obtained in the GARDEBURG case. The fingerprints of SA [redacted] should be used for elimination purposes.

Items marked #1 through #4 are all accessible to [redacted] GARDEBURG suspect, at [redacted] New Jersey.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE 6/4/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/15 - 6/1/71
TITLE OF CASE UNSUBS; aka "The Citizens' Commission to Investigate The FBI;" Break-in and Burglary of FBI Resident Agency, Media, Pa., 3/8 - 9/71 <i>(MED BURG)</i>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY mlb/cg
		CHARACTER OF CASE TGP; DGP	b6 b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA dated 5/25/71, at Philadelphia.

- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-87 BY 638UR/700

LEADS

The Bureau has instructed that all phases of this case must receive immediate preferred attention and the Bureau advised telephonically of pertinent developments. All leads are being set out by teletype or by telephone as dictated by the nature of the matter involved.

Offices indicated are being furnished one copy of

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
----------	----------------------------	------------------------------

COPIES MADE: COPY INFORMATION ON COVER PAGE "B"	52- 94527-2106
---	----------------

COPIES MADE: COPY INFORMATION ON COVER PAGE "B"	3 JUN 8 1971	REC-74	EX-109
---	--------------	--------	--------

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
---	-----------

99B 150 Pth Day Inspection	56 JUL 12 1971
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PH 52-7165

LEADS CONTINUED

instant report for information.

All offices are reminded that appropriate FD 302's or investigative inserts concerning pertinent investigations must be promptly submitted to the Philadelphia Division for inclusion in report.

COPY INFORMATION

- 5 - Bureau (52-94527) (RM)
1 - Albany (52-2827) (RM)
1 - Alexandria (52-744) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (52-8575) (RM)
1 - Boston (52-6636) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (52-2230) (RM)
1 - Chicago (52-6021) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (52-3512) (RM)
1 - Detroit (52-6111) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis (52-3478) (RM)
1 - Louisville (52-3737) (RM)
1 - Newark (52-6817) (RM)
1 - New Haven (52-1972) (RM)
1 - New York (52-10018) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (52-3023) (RM)
1 - Seattle (52-9291) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (52-4402) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (52-12554) (RM)
5 - Philadelphia (52-7165)
-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The code word "Medburg" has been assigned to this case.

Since this is a continuing investigation, the investigative period of this report overlaps the investigative period of referenced report.

Investigation is continuing to identify the xerox

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copiers used to reproduce stolen documents and other documents released by the "Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI." As of 5/27/71, the FBI Laboratory has examined specimens obtained from 4,718 xerox copiers. None of these specimens have been associated with the characteristics noted on questioned copies in this case.

As of 5/27/71, Philadelphia has 87 pending informant files which have been opened and assigned for the specific purpose of assisting in the investigation of this case. Informants have been carefully selected on the basis of their occupation, associates or organizational affiliations.

In addition to the above mentioned sources, Philadelphia is continuing to direct and target all previously established security and criminal informants in connection with instant case.

All sources are contacted on a regular basis for pertinent information and in some instances have been targeted on a full time basis to infiltrate the group of suspects and to actively seek out information which could result in the solution of this case.

Philadelphia will continue to afford maximum effort to informant development, direction and advancement in this case.

Separate files have been opened on all individuals considered to be suspects. In each individual suspect investigation, efforts are being made to obtain photographs, handwriting and handprinting samples. A determination is made as to availability of fingerprints. Investigation is also directed to determine whereabouts of the suspect during the period 3/8 - 9/71, and his possible involvement in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

Movements and activities of key Philadelphia prime suspects are being followed by surveillance and informants.

A brief summary of activities, together with a physical description of those individuals no longer considered suspects as of 5/27/71, is included in details of this report. Subsequent reports will include the same information on other

-C-

COVER PAGE

PH 52-7165

individuals in this category.

Information regarding the following eliminated suspects is not included in the details of instant report due to the circumstances involved in each instance:

[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the Media Resident Agency burglary because of his involvement in [redacted]
[redacted]

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The Minnesota Division has ascertained that [redacted] was at work at [redacted] Minn., during the entire month of March 1971. There is no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

The Minnesota Division has advised that for reasons known to the Bureau, the above information should not be included in the details of instant report.

[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the Media Resident Agency burglary because of information received concerning his possible involvement in [redacted]
[redacted]

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On 5/7/71, the Milwaukee Division advised that [redacted] is currently an informant for [redacted] and that his whereabouts during the period 3/8 - 9/71, have been ascertained. There is no evidence to indicate that [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

In view of [redacted] status as an informant as noted above, this information is not being included in the details of instant report.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/27/71

[redacted] Bureau Chief, Washington Bureau,
"The Los Angeles Times", 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Room Number 730, furnished the following information:

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He furnished the interviewing Agent a copy of a Philadelphia Letterhead Memorandum of two page dated 11/30/70 under PH file number 105-17903 and entitled [redacted] Said Letterhead Memorandum is marked "Top Secret-no foreign dissemination".

-E-
COVER PAGE

On 4/23/71 at Washington, D.C. File # 52-12554b6
b7Cby SA [redacted] Date dictated 4/26/71

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Results of FBI Laboratory examination of the above Letterhead Memo, Q181A, is as follows:

"Q181A Copy of letterhead memorandum dated 11/30/70, beginning "PH T-1, another government agency..."

Remarks:

"Q181A appears to be copied on an SCM copier. No indented writing of value was noted on Q181A."

On [redacted] AKA [redacted] former Philadelphia security informant, publicly announced that [redacted] At the time of this announcement, he displayed a copy of a memorandum of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS of the Philadelphia Office dated 8/1/69.

On [redacted] furnished SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY with a xeroxed copy of the above memorandum of SA LEWIS along with a copy of a one page statement of [redacted] wherein [redacted] admitted that he had furnished information to the FBI. Informant said that the statement made by [redacted] was evidently

With respect to the xeroxed copy of the memorandum of SA LEWIS, the informant said [redacted] stated that this was a copy which he had xeroxed at the University of Pennsylvania. [redacted] said this copy was made from a copy which had been sent to [redacted] believed to be located at [redacted] Pa.

Informant said that according to [redacted] there is a rumor in [redacted]

[redacted] said that in the past, [redacted] received a packet of xeroxed copies of FBI documents in an envelope postmarked in [redacted] The informant also stated that [redacted] advised that [redacted] have any idea as to

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who burglarized the Media Resident Agency or the identity of the persons responsible for distribution of the stolen documents.

On [redacted] left a letter for SA OUSLEY with the elevator guard in the building in which the FBI Office is located. In this letter, which was signed by [redacted] and which was accompanied by a xeroxed copy of the above memorandum of SA LEWIS, [redacted] stated that the accompanying memorandum of SA LEWIS was received by him from [redacted]

[redacted] also made reference to blue ink notations "Senior Resident Agent" and "Civilian Informants," which appeared on the copy of the memorandum of SA LEWIS. [redacted]

Results of Laboratory examination of these items are set forth below:

"Q377 Copy of Memorandum of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 8/1/69

Q378 Copy of letter entitled, "Quaker Tells of Work for FBI"

Result of Examination:

The notations under the blue ink on Q377 are not sufficiently legible for adequate comparison purposes.

The copy Q378 is an additional Xerox Model 2400 copy of specimens previously submitted in this case. The questioned typewriter impressions on Q378 were not prepared with the questioned typewriters used to prepare specimens previously submitted in the MEDBURG, EASTCON, and GARDBURG cases."

With respect to K4815, handwriting and hand printing of [redacted] the Laboratory advises that from such examination as could be made, nothing particularly significant was noted during the comparison of the handwriting and hand printing on

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K4815 with the questioned material in instant case.

The Administrative Page of Laboratory Report dated 5/12/71, Laboratory Number D-71 05 10 014 HX LC discloses the following concerning examination of the following specimen submitted by the New York Office on 5/6/71 in the EASTCON and MEDBURG cases:

"Item 1. Photocopies of documents bearing handwriting of [redacted] and typewriting *PA.*

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Remarks:

The previous typewriting in EASTCON was not prepared on the typewriters used in the preparation of Item 1.

The Item 1 handwriting was not identified with any of the questioned handwriting in EASTCON or hand printing in MEDBURG.

The Item 1 letter dated 9/22/67 is the same style of type as Q185 in MEDBURG. Due to the lack of sufficient identifying characteristics, no conclusion was reached whether one typewriter was used to prepare both specimens. The remaining typewriters were not used to prepare questioned specimens previously submitted in MEDBURG.

The Pittsburgh Office on 5/13/71 submitted to the Laboratory, items described in the following Laboratory report identified as K4857. Pittsburgh advised that these items, obtained from a confidential source whose identity could not be described, are currently being [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

June 4, 1971

Office: PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Field Office File #:

52-7165

Bureau File #: 52-9452

Title:

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; ALSO KNOWN AS
"THE CITIZENS' COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE
THE FBI"; BREAK-IN AND BURGLARY OF FBI
RESIDENT AGENCY, MEDIA, PA., MARCH 8 - 9, 1971

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Character:

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; DESTRUCTION OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Synopsis:

Several original stolen documents received by mail
4/28/71, by [redacted] Rosemont, Pa.
One original and copies of other stolen documents
received by [redacted] "Los Angeles Times," Washington, D.C.,
postmarked Wilmington, Del., 4/22/71. FBI Laboratory
examination of these documents set out. Results of additional
FBI Laboratory examinations set out. Brief summary of activity
and physical description of individuals set out where
investigation has failed to indicate such individuals involved
in Media Resident Agency burglary.

Classified by: SP-3 JG/SC

Declassify on: OADR 11-10-83

appeal # 80-1227

- P - CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VRT/ELW
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-4-91

CLASSIFIED BY 1259 DAP/mb
EXEMPT FROM GDS, 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

9/22/78














APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASS

DATE 10-2-79

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DATE	10-2-79
CLASSIFIED BY	1259 DAP/mb
EXEMPT FROM GDS	2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION	INDEFINITE
DATE	9/22/78
CLASSIFIED BY	6383 VRT/ELW
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2	2
DATE OF REVIEW	6-4-91

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DETAILS:

I. CRIME SCENE

A. SURFACED DOCUMENTS

D.O.B. JAN 13, 1926, NEW HAVEN, CONN. DR. PETER G. BENNETT
478 MARLBOROUGH RD.

Investigation, as set forth in Section A of this report, discloses that several original documents stolen from the Media Resident Agency were recieved by mail on April 28, 1971, by Dr. PETER GOLDTHWAITZ BENNETT, Rosemont, Pa. Dr. BENNETT in turn mailed these documents to the FBI, however, he refused to furnish any information as to the date and place of the postmark appearing on the envelope in which these items were received. Dr. BENNETT said that if subpoenaed, he would probably testify as to the receipt by him of these items.

[redacted] Washington Bureau of "The Los Angeles Times," Washington, D. C., turned over to the FBI, one original document and copies of several additional documents taken in instant burglary. These documents were received by mail in an envelope addressed to [redacted] Washington Office of the Los Angeles Times, postmarked April 22, 1971, at Wilmington, Del.

WASH. D.C.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date 5/7/71

On May 7, 1971, Special Agent (SA) [redacted] received through Bureau mail an envelope addressed to SA [redacted] at the location of the Media Resident Agency. This envelope contained a letter dated April 29, 1971, from Doctor PETER G. BENNETT, M.D., and enclosed were six Bureau serials relating to a Selective Service case in which BENNETT was the subject.

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BENNETT was interviewed by SA [redacted] on August 20, 1970, and was cooperative.

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5/7/71

NYC, NY

52-10018A-67

On

SA [redacted]

dmd

File

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5/7/71

by

Date dictated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/10/71

Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DR. PETER GOLDTHWAIT BENNETT, 478 Marlbridge Road, Rosemont, Pa., telephone 527-1773, a psychiatrist with offices at 208 Haverford Square, Haverford, Pa., MI 9-7531, was contacted at his residence at 7:30 p.m. after first being invited into his home by Mrs. BENNETT who was present during part of the interview.

BENNETT advised as follows:

On Wednesday of last week (April 28, 1971) BENNETT received through the mail an envelope which contained FBI documents relating to an investigation concerning a letter he had written to the local draft board in Media, Pa., having to do with whether he had ever registered for the draft. BENNETT stated the letter he wrote to the draft board was his way of protesting an undeclared war in Southeast Asia. In addition to the FBI documents, there was a Xerox copy of what looked like a newspaper article which may have been a clipping from the Bulletin, a Philadelphia evening newspaper. This item described the Citizens Committee to Investigate the FBI.

BENNETT stated he realized the items received were stolen documents and that it was a violation of the law for him to possess stolen government property. He called a friend whom he declined to name and discussed receiving the documents and following this friend's advice he returned them to the FBI by mailing them to SA [redacted] He does not know who sent him the documents and no one contacted him concerning them.

He said he did not receive the documents at his home and that the envelope he received them in along with the other item about the Citizens Committee to Investigate the FBI were put in the trash at his home and picked up by the Radnor Township Trash Collection Department the Friday (April 30, 1971) after he received them.

On 5/7/71 at Rosemont, Pa. File # Philadelphia 52-7165-SUB H

by SAS [redacted] JCO JCO/rel Date dictated 5/10/71

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BENNETT refused to furnish any information about the description of the envelope and the date and place of postmark.

BENNETT added there is a point where he would cooperate and volunteered if subpoenaed before a grand jury, he would probably testify as to facts relative to the receipt of the package. He further commented he realized a crime had been committed and if someone stole his files, he would call the police. BENNETT noted some people do more radical things than others. Some would just sit on the Capitol steps without a permit and others would steal files, and he had sent a letter to the draft board about his draft status as a form of protest to an undeclared war in Southeast Asia.

He related during the course of the interview the FBI is doing more political work than it did 20 years ago, that the priorities of the FBI may be wrong in that more time should be spent on such things as organized crime and narcotics and less time on activities or young individuals in college as reflected in recent newspaper articles. He felt that as long as there was a war going on the priorities of the U.S. were wrong and that the people who release the FBI documents had good intentions and that the release of the documents could be worthwhile.

DR. BENNETT is a white male, 6'2", hazel eyes, brown graying hair, thinning on top, wears glasses, has mustache and beard, medium slender build, about 170 pounds, medium complexion.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date: 4/27/71

[redacted] Bureau Chief, Washington Bureau,
"The Los Angeles Times", 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Room Number 730, furnished the following information:

He furnished to the interviewing agent the
following items:

One envelope addressed to [redacted] L. A. Times,
Rm 730, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC),
20006, postmarked April 22, 1971, at Wilmington, Delaware,
bearing five six cent stamps;

One Xerox cover letter from Citizens' Commission;

Original (stolen document) of memo from SA [redacted]
[redacted] to SAC, Philadelphia (PH 157-2287), dated August 9,
1967, captioned "Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban
Areas";

Thermofax or other type copy of the following
documents:

MAP of FBI Field Offices and RA's;

Philadelphia letter (PH 25-42035) to Indianapolis
November 20, 1970, captioned [redacted] SSA";

Philadelphia letter (PH 100-9882) to Bureau,
September 24, 1965, captioned "Communist Infiltration of
The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom";

LHM dated February 26, 1971, captioned "Black
Student Union; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester,
Pennsylvania," (PH file 157-0909-1);

Memo from SAC JOE D. JAMIESON to All Agents,
October 12, 1970, captioned "Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional
Convention Organized By the Black Panther Party";

On 4/23/71 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52-12554

SA [redacted] dls/lak

4/26/71

by _____ Date dictated _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

WFO 52-12554

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Philadelphia airtel to Bureau February 26, 1971,
(PH file 157-5909-2);

Philadelphia airtel to Bureau May 28, 1964, (PH
file 105-10184-3);

Philadelphia airtel to Bureau September 15, 1970,
(PH file 105-18114-8);

LHM March 10, 1966, captioned [redacted]
(PH file 105-2796-37);

Memo from SA [redacted] January 29,
1971, (PH file 100-38072);

Philadelphia letter to Bureau November 30, 1970,
captioned [redacted] aka," (PH file 105-17903-21);

WFO letter to Bureau November 23, 1970, captioned
"Development of Selected Contacts," (PH file 105-18426-1);

WFO airtel to Bureau February 16, 1970, captioned
[redacted] aka," (PH file 105-3664-22(?));

WFO letter to Bureau November 17, 1969, captioned
[redacted] (PH file not distinguishable).

[redacted] stated that the documents were received
at his Bureau's offices on April 23, 1971, through routine
mail channels. He said no prior telephone call was received
regarding them and has no further information regarding
the matter. It was noted that [redacted] is [redacted]

The "cover letter" from the Citizens' Commission
lists the enclosures, with two exceptions, and states at
the end the following:

"These dozen documents bring the total number
already distributed publicly to over fifty. In addition to
sending out copies, the Citizens' Commission is now sending
out originals of certain FBI documents taken from the Media,
Pennsylvania office of the FBI".

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B. FBI LABORATORY AND LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
- EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE

The following is a summary of the Laboratory and Latent Fingerprint Section examinations as set out below:

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The typewriter impressions on the envelope and accompanying press release mailed to [redacted] Washington, D. C., postmarked Wilmington, Del., April 22, 1971, along with one original and copies of stolen documents, found to most closely resemble Laboratory standards for IBM Selectric Script style of type. This style not previously used on questioned specimens. Copies of stolen documents mailed to [redacted] appear to have been prepared on SCM Copier.

Latent fingerprints in instant case compared with fingerprints, and where available palm prints, of approximately 81 suspects in instant case. No identification was made.

Comparable areas of latent fingerprints obtained in draft board break-in cases in Philadelphia also compared with latent prints in instant case with negative results.

Handwriting and hand printing of 12 suspects compared with questioned hand printing in instant case with negative results.

Additional typewriter impressions compared with questioned typewriter impressions but no identification made.

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Twelve latent fingerprints and one latent palm print developed on booklet "The Police Chief 1970 Directory of Members and Police Buyers Guide" seized in apartment of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., on May 16, 1971. Six of the latent fingerprints identified as fingerprints of SA [redacted] Remaining prints not identified with fingerprints of suspects.

The FBI Laboratory determined that questioned hand printing in instant case was not prepared by suspects

[redacted]

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1. Surfaced Document Examination

Set forth below are results of examination of surfaced documents. It will be noted that the items mailed to Dr. PETER G. BENNETT are identified as Q291 through Q298, while those mailed to [redacted] Washington, D. C., are identified as Q168 through Q184. The items identified as K4861 through K4888 and the specimens described in the Latent Fingerprint Section report dated May 21, 1971, were seized, as previously reported, pursuant to a search warrant on May 16, 1971, from the apartment of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.

"Specimens received May 10, 1971

- Q291 Copy of Selective Service System letter dated June 29, 1970, beginning "Dr. PETER G. BENNETT, M.D., of 478 Marlbridge..."
- Q292 Carbon copy of Memorandum dated August 20, 1970, beginning "On 7/28/70, [redacted] ..."
- Q293 Original Memorandum dated October 6, 1970, beginning "Re memo of Supervisor J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY dated 9/10/70..."
- Q294 Carbon copy of six-page investigative report dated October 14, 1970 in case entitled, "PETER G. BENNETT, M.D."
- Q295 Original Memorandum dated November 19, 1970, beginning, "On 11/19/70, [redacted] ..."
- Q296 Copy of four-page investigative report dated January 29, 1971, in case entitled, "PETER G. BENNETT, M.D."
- Q297 One-page typewritten letter dated April 29, 1971, beginning "I do not know if you are still..., " signed "PETER G. BENNETT, M.D."
- Q298 Envelope bearing partial postmark "APR 29 PM PA..., " and handwritten address "SA [redacted] FBI. Front & South St. Media, Pa 19063"

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"Result of examination:

"It was determined that the typewriter impressions on Q297 were not prepared with the questioned typewriters used in the preparation of specimens previously submitted in this case.

"The hand printing on Q298 is not sufficiently comparable with the questioned hand printing on Q48 and Q49, previously submitted in this case, for meaningful comparisons to be made.

"No indented writing of value was noted on the submitted evidence."

Latent Fingerprint Section examination of items Q291 through Q298 disclosed the following:

"One latent fingerprint developed on Q293, one latent fingerprint developed on one page of six-page report, Q294, and three latent fingerprints developed on Q295. No latent prints of value developed on remaining specimens.

"Four of the latent fingerprints have been identified as finger impressions of SA [REDACTED] The remaining unidentified latent fingerprint not identical fingerprints SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] suspects named to date, or fingerprints of PETER GOLDTHWAIT BENNETT, born January 13, 1926 in New Haven, Conn., who may or may not be the PETER G. BENNETT mentioned in New York airtel dated May 7, 1971.

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"The latent fingerprint was searched through the Weatherman section of the single fingerprint file, but no identification was effected."

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"Specimens received April 26, 1971

- "Q168 Manila envelope postmarked "WILMINGTON, DEL APR 22 PM..," bearing typewritten address [redacted] L.A. Times, Rm 730 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C., 20006"
- "Q169 Copy of press release dated April 21, 1971, beginning "This guide to the enclosed copies of FBI documents..."
- "Q170 Memorandum dated August 9, 1967, beginning "In view of the current..."
- "Q171 Copy of map of field offices and resident agencies
- "Q172 Copy of memorandum dated November 20, 1970, beginning "Re Indianapolis report of SA [redacted] dated 11/5/70..."
- "Q173 Copy of memorandum dated September 24, 1965, beginning [redacted] who has furnished reliable information..." (two-page)
- "Q174 Copy of letterhead memorandum dated February 26, 1971, beginning "A confidential source, who has furnished reliable..." (two-page)
- "Q175 Copy of memorandum dated October 12, 1970, beginning "For the information of all receiving agents, the....." (two-page)
- "Q176 Copy of memorandum dated February 26, 1971, beginning "Re Philadelphia airtel, 12/2/70, captioned..."
- "Q177 Copy of memorandum dated May 28, 1964, beginning "Re Bureau R/S, 3/27/64. A check of the indices..."
- "Q178 Copy of airtel dated September 15, 1970, beginning "Re WFO airtel to Bureau 7/23/70; and Philadelphia airtel...."
- "Q179 Copy of letterhead memorandum dated March 10, 1966, beginning "On February 15, 1966, the United States Department of State...." (two-page)
- "Q180 Copy of SA [redacted] memorandum dated January 29, 1971, to SAC 100-38072

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"Q181 Copy of letterhead memorandum dated November 30, 1970, beginning "Re letters from Legal Attache, Bonn, Germany"

"Q182 Copy of memorandum dated November 23, 1970, beginning "Re WFO let dated 10/4/65 and Bulet dated 10/11/65..." (three-page)

"Q183 Copy of airtel dated February 16, 1970, beginning "Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies..." (four-page)

"Q184 Copy of memorandum dated November 17, 1969, beginning "Re Bureau letter, 6/13/69, and WFO letter, 7/22/69..." (two-page)

"Result of examination:

"The copy, Q169, was not associated with the characteristic markings on questioned copies of Xerox Model 660 or Xerox Model 2400, previously submitted in this case. Q169 and some additional copies of the submitted evidence contain the watermark "Xerox 1024 paper."

"The typewriter impressions on Q168 and Q169 most closely resemble the Laboratory standards for IBM Selectric Script style of type. This style of type was not used on questioned specimens previously submitted in this case.

"The copies, Q170 through Q184, appear to be copied on the SCM copier. No indented writing of value was noted on the submitted evidence. The stamps on the envelope, Q168, are from a coil of stamps."

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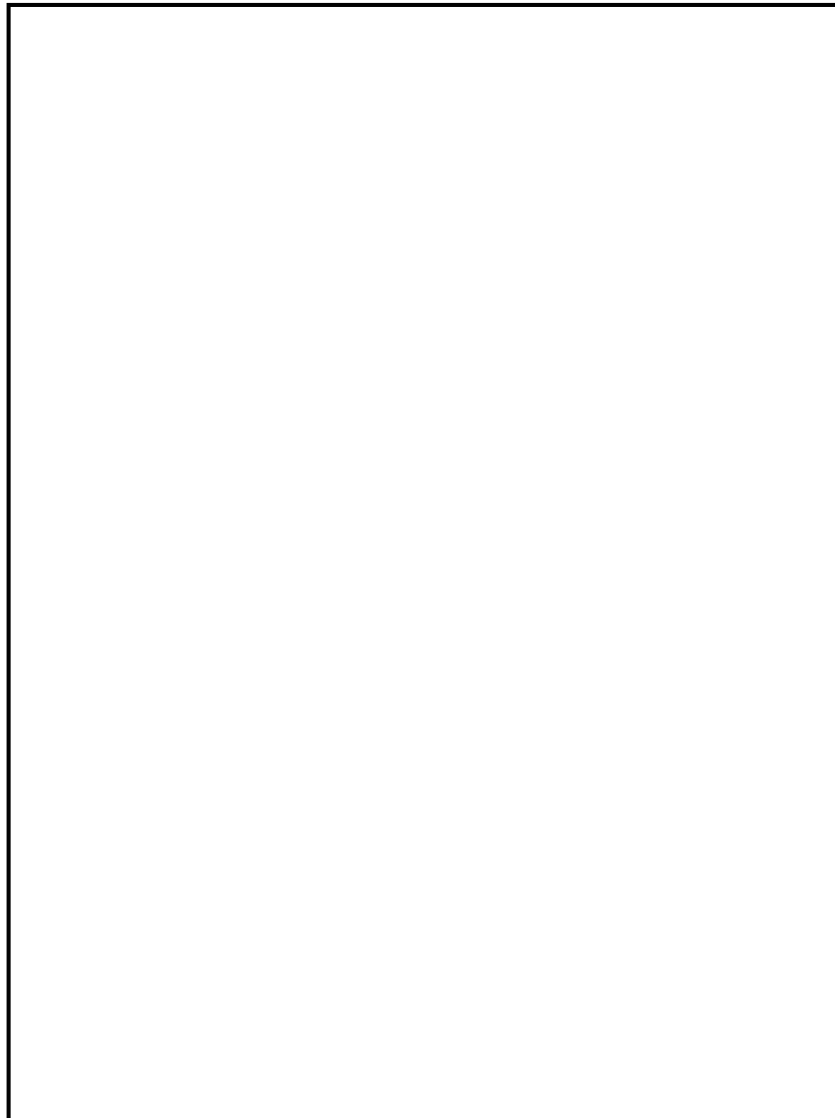
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II. SUSPECTS ELIMINATED

Brief summary of activity and physical description of individuals set out where investigation has failed to produce evidence to indicate those individuals were involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because she and her husband manage and operate [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed April 15, 1971. She stated she was not morally opposed to the burglary of the FBI, Media Office and in fact supports in principle those who committed the act. She stated she did not in any way participate in the burglary nor does she know who did. She stated she did not know where any of the documents are now located; she has not taken part in the distribution of the documents; and she is unaware of the identity of those taking part in such distribution. u

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Pasadena, Calif.
Height	5' 10" tall
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown (cut short)
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium, with several small moles on face.
Education	Stated graduated [REDACTED]
Passport Number	[REDACTED] issued in maiden name and currently expired.
Driver's license	None.
Employment	[REDACTED]
Husband	[REDACTED]
Arrests	None known
Photo	PH 100-52827
Handwriting	Not available

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PH 52-7165

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because he and his wife manage and operate [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and denied taking any part in, or having any direct knowledge of, the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary. He stated he was in sympathy with those who burglarize draft boards, and he was in sympathy with the individuals responsible for the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary.

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	San Mateo, Calif.
Height	5' 11" tall
Weight	141 to 160 pounds
Eyes	Blue, wears glasses
Hair	Brown
Build	Medium
Residence	[REDACTED]
Employment	[REDACTED]
Wife	[REDACTED]
Arrests	None known
Fingerprints	Right thumbprint (driver's license)
Photo	PH 100-52826
Handwriting	NK 100-53284
Hand Printing	NK 100-53284

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

On December 3, 1970, a jury at St. Paul, Minn., returned a guilty verdict against [redacted] for violation of [redacted] in that [redacted]

Sentence was handed down against [redacted] on December 28, 1970, at St. Paul, Minn., and he was sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States under provisions of the Youth Corrections Act. Bond was continued at \$10,000. [redacted] filed an appeal in this matter in United States District Court at St. Paul, Minn., on January 4, 1971. He has been free on bond since he was sentenced.

Investigation has established [redacted] whereabouts on March 8 - 9, 1971. There is no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Glencoe, Minnesota
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 8" tall
Weight	185 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Characteristics	Wears glasses
Marital status	Single
Residence	[REDACTED]
Employment	Unemployed
FBI number	[REDACTED]
Photo	PH 100-53063
Handwriting	PH 100-53063

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary when investigation developed a possible association between [redacted] and other suspects in this case.

On May 18, 1971, [redacted] was interviewed at [redacted] Pa., at which time he exhibited a cooperative attitude. He advised that he had not left [redacted] for many months due to the fact that he has no vehicle, is married, and his wife resides with him and they are self-sufficient [redacted] He stated that he has never been fingerprinted as far as he can remember.

Investigation fails to reflect that [redacted] has had a close association with suspects in this case or has himself been involved in any anti-war or anti-draft activities. There is no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the burglary of the FBI Media Resident Agency or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Philadelphia, Pa.
Height	5' 8" tall
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Arrest record	None
Education	[REDACTED]
Marital status	Married
Wife's name	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED] Pa.
Photo	Not available
Handwriting	Not available

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

[redacted] was charged with violation of Title 18, Section 1361, United States Code; Title 15, Section 462 (a), United States Code; Title 18, Section 2071, United States Code for breaking and entering of local draft boards in [redacted] On September 11, 1970, an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury, [redacted] On the same date, a warrant was issued by the U. S. District Court, [redacted] is presently out on bond awaiting trial in the U. S. District Court, [redacted]

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name
Home address

Sex
Race
Date of birth
Place of birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Social Security #
Education

Male
White

Brooklyn, N. Y.
5' 11" tall
165 pounds
Blond, dark and bushy
Hazel

Employment
Passport #
Photo
Handwriting
FBI #

Unemployed

BS 25-28187
Not available

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

It had been reported that he was one of several individuals who planned a break-in of a Selective Service board in [REDACTED] which occurred during the weekend of [REDACTED] has reportedly been active in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Plainsville, Ohio
Height	5' 11" tall
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Medium
Employment	Unemployed
Marital status	Single
Mother	[REDACTED]
Father	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
Arrest record	[REDACTED]
Handwriting	Not available.

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PH 52-7165

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because he was one of [redacted] called [redacted] who broke into local Selective Service boards in [redacted]
[redacted]

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Muskegon, Michigan
Residence	[REDACTED]
Employment	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 11" tall
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Characteristics	Beard and mustache
Arrest record	[REDACTED]
Photo	MI 100-17371
Handwriting	Not available.

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PH 52-7165

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect
in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following
reason:

In June 1970, one [redacted] reportedly associated
with others who adhere to the stated [redacted]
[redacted]

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate
[redacted] is identical to the above-mentioned
[redacted] or that he was involved in the planning and/or
execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the
distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Valdosta, Ga.
Height	5' 10" tall
Weight	170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Scar	Appendectomy
Military Service	[REDACTED]
Service Number	[REDACTED]
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Auto	1967 Dodge Dart, 1971 Georgia License plate [REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED]
Employment	[REDACTED]
Marital status	Married
Spouse	[REDACTED]
Photo	PH 100-52122
Handwriting	Not available.

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[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was accepted for enlistment
in the U. S. Marine Corps on June 21, 1968. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media
Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

During his assignment to the Marine Corps Air
Station, El Tora, Calif., [REDACTED] was reportedly active in
[REDACTED]

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate
[REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the
FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of
surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	[REDACTED]
Alias	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Greensboro, N. C.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Build	Slender
Height	5' 9" tall
Weight	137 pounds
Marital status	Single
Mother	[REDACTED]
Sisters	[REDACTED]
Education	[REDACTED]
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
U. S. Marine Corps	[REDACTED]
Military Occupation	[REDACTED]
Selective Service	[REDACTED]
Board	Philadelphia
Fiancee	[REDACTED]
Handwriting	Not available.

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[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

[REDACTED] was arrested on [REDACTED] with a group of about [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] declined to be interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on May 17, 1971.

By report dated May 4, 1971, the Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, FBI, Washington, D. C., advised that the latent fingerprints reported to date in the Media Resident Agency burglary are not identical to the fingerprints of [REDACTED] Philadelphia Police Department Number [REDACTED]

Investigation has developed no evidence to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	<div></div>
Aliases	
Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of birth	<div></div>
Place of birth	Elizabeth, N. J.
Height	6' 0" tall
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue - hazel
Complexion	Medium
Marital status	Single
Philadelphia Police Department Occupation	<div></div>
Current address	
Home address	
Parents	
Photo	PH 100-52123
Handwriting	Not available.

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PH 52-7165

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because he was one of [redacted] called [redacted] who broke into local Selective Service boards in [redacted]
[redacted]

On May 4, 1971, [redacted] was interviewed at which time he stated that he is presently on parole and that prior to leaving the State of Wisconsin, he has to obtain permission from his parole office. He advised he left the state only one time and that was during the Easter Holidays in April 1971, at which time he and his family visited his wife's parents in [redacted] Miss.

There is no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Height	5' 11" tall
Weight	145 pounds
Build	Slim
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Marital status	[REDACTED]
Social Security Account Number	[REDACTED]
Milwaukee Police Department Number	[REDACTED]
FBI Number	[REDACTED]
Fingerprint Classification	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED]
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Relatives	[REDACTED]
Photo	PH 100-53003
Handwriting	Not available.

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PH 52-7165

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[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

[redacted] was one of five individuals who attempted to destruct records of Selective Service Local Boards [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed on May 18, 1971. She disclaimed any involvement in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary and stated her only knowledge of this incident is that which has appeared in the newspapers. u

Investigation has developed no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 8" tall
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown - shoulder length
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Permanent address	[REDACTED]
Marital status	Single
Relatives	[REDACTED]
Fingerprints	Identification Division, FBI, Washington, D. C.
Photo	PH 25-42931
Handwriting	PH 25-42931

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PH 52-7165

[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because of his reported anti-Vietnam, anti-draft activities dating back to 1967. He was a self-admitted member of [REDACTED]

No evidence has been developed to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name
Alias
Date of birth
Place of birth
Parents

[Redacted]

New York, N. Y.

[Redacted]

Arrests
Photo
Handwriting

None known
PH 100-50435
Not available.

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PH 52-7165



b6
b7C

[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

He has publicly proclaimed himself as an adherent to the stated principles of [redacted]

[redacted] He has publicly claimed that he was involved in [redacted]



Investigation has developed no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced FBI documents.

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PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name
Aliases

Sex
Race
Date of birth
Place of birth
Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
FBI #
Occupation

Male
Negro

Port Arthur, Texas
6' 1" tall
170 pounds
Slender
Black
Brown
Medium brown

Photo

PH 100-51940

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

He was convicted of breaking into and destroying records of Local Board [redacted]
[redacted]

There is no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Jersey City, N. J.
Height	6' tall
Weight	153 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Marital status	Married
Wife	[REDACTED] date of birth [REDACTED]
Tattoos	Picture of peacock on right forearm; picture of devil on left forearm
FBI Number	[REDACTED]
USP Number	[REDACTED]
SSAN Number	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED]
Occupation	Unemployed
Photo	PH 100-52206

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI
Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:



Investigation has determined that [REDACTED] left the Philadelphia area in August 1970. She was in Milwaukee during the period March 8 - 9, 1971, and gave birth to a son on [REDACTED]. There is no evidence to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Aliases	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Female
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Springfield, Mass.
Height	5' 4" tall
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	[REDACTED]

Parents

Children

Residence

St. Louis Police
Department #

Photo

Handwriting

Miscellaneous

PH 100-52921

Not available

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

He was convicted of violation of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 20, 1971, [REDACTED] was interviewed at the [REDACTED]. He disclaimed any knowledge of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary. There is no evidence to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Boston, Mass.
Height	6' tall
Weight	190 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Marital status	Married
Wife	[REDACTED]
Scars and marks	1" appendectomy scar; 1" scar on left hand. below fingers
Legal residence	[REDACTED]
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
U. S. Penitentiary	[REDACTED]
Photo	PH 100-52588
Handwriting	Not available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI
Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

She was a member of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate
that [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution
of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the
distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Aliases	[REDACTED]
Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Chicago, Ill.
Height	5' 2" tall
Weight	115 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Build	Slender
Complexion	Fair
Marital status	Single
Home address	[REDACTED]
Current address	[REDACTED]
FBI #	[REDACTED]
Mother	[REDACTED]
Father	[REDACTED]
Photo	PH 100-50110
Handwriting	Not available.

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PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] ALSO
KNOWN AS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media
Resident Agency burglary because he participated on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation reveals that [REDACTED] has been residing
in [REDACTED] and has not returned to this
country since that time. There is no evidence to indicate
[REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the
Media FBI Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of
surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name	
Alias	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 11" tall
Weight	175 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Occupation	
FBI #	
Selective Service #	
Alien Registration	
Brother	
Photo	PH 100-52987
Palm print	PH 100-52987
Handprinting	Not available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

[REDACTED] was one of a group of individuals who referred to themselves as [REDACTED] and publicly claimed responsibility for [REDACTED]

Investigation has developed no evidence to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name

Aliases

Race

Sex

Date of birth

Place of birth

Height

Weight

Marital status

Wife

FBI #

Photo

White

Male

Archbald, Pa.

5' 10" tall

185 pounds

Married

PH 100-51951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because of her adherence to the stated principles of [redacted]
[redacted]

Investigation has developed no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

83 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Alias	[REDACTED]
Sex	Female
Race	White
Residence	[REDACTED]
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Baltimore, Md.
Height	5' 2" tall
Weight	110 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Build	Medium
Marital status	Married
Husband	[REDACTED]
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Education	[REDACTED]
FBI #	[REDACTED]
Photo	PH 100-51918

4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

On [redacted]
[redacted]

Investigation has placed [redacted] at [redacted] Wisc., during the period March 8 - 9, 1971. It was also determined that [redacted] was pregnant and under doctors orders not to travel. There is no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Female
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Height	5' 1" tall
Weight	115 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Arrests	None
Residence	[REDACTED]
Parents	[REDACTED]
Education	[REDACTED]
Photo	Not available
Handwriting	Not available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] ALSO KNOWN AS
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reasons:

On [REDACTED] she was arrested in

[REDACTED]

There is no evidence to indicate [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name
Aliases

Race
Sex
Date of birth
Place of birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Build
Complexion
Social Security #
Marital status
Last known
residence

Father

Mother

Brother
Rochester, N. Y.,
Police Department
Federal Reformatory
for Women
Photo

White
Female

Buffalo, N. Y.
5' 2" tall
115 pounds
Brown
Brown
Medium
Fair

Single

PH 100-52444

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because she was a member of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation reveals that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] during the period March 8 - 9, 1971. Investigation has produced no evidence to indicate that [REDACTED] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

89 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	[REDACTED]
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sex	Female
Race	White
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Height	5' 2" tall
Weight	105 pounds
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED]
Marital status	Divorced March 11, 1970
Mother	[REDACTED]
Father	[REDACTED]
Brothers	Yes - unknown name and location
Sisters	None
Education	[REDACTED]
FBI #	[REDACTED]
Chicago Police	[REDACTED]
Department #	[REDACTED]
Cook County Jail,	[REDACTED]
Chicago, Ill.	[REDACTED]
Seattle, Wash.,	[REDACTED]
Police Department	[REDACTED]
Occupation	None
Photo	PH 100-50110
Handwriting	Not available.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

b6
b7C

[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary for the following reason:

[redacted]

Information has developed no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name

[Redacted]

Sex

Male

Race

White

Date of birth

[Redacted]

Place of birth

Philadelphia, Pa.

Height

5' 10" tall

Weight

150 pounds

Occupation

[Redacted]

Address

Telephone

Marital status

Relatives

Arrest record

Photo

Handwriting

None known

Not available

Not available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because of her reported past association with members of [redacted]
[redacted]

Investigation has developed no evidence to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 5" tall
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED]
Arrests	None known
Photo	PH 100-52964
Handwriting	Not available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] was considered a suspect in the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary because of her reported past attendance at meetings of [redacted]
[redacted]

No evidence has been developed to indicate [redacted] was involved in the planning and/or execution of the FBI Media Resident Agency burglary or in the distribution of surfaced stolen documents.

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PH 52-7165

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-51231

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

b6
b7C

Name	[REDACTED]
Alias	[REDACTED]
Sex	Female
Race	Caucasian
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Los Angeles, Calif.
Height	5' 4" tall
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Single
Parents	[REDACTED]
Passport #	[REDACTED]
Driver's license	[REDACTED]
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Education	[REDACTED]
Residence	[REDACTED]
Arrests	None known
Photo	PH 100-51231
Hand printing	PH 100-51231
Handwriting	None available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

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